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2	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT	
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
4	Case No. 12-12020-mg	
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6	In the Matter of:	
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8	RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, et al.,	
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10	Debtors.	
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12	x	
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14	United States Bankruptcy Court	
15	One Bowling Green	
16	New York, New York	
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18	June 12, 2012	
19	10:05 AM	
20		
21	BEFORE:	
22	HON. MARTIN GLENN	
23	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE	
24		
25		
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1 2 (CC: Doc no. 87, 57) Possible Final Hearing RE: (I) Authorizing the Debtors to Continue in the Ordinary Course of Business (A) 3 4 Servicing Governmental Association Loans and (B) Foreclosure Activities Related to Certain Real Estate Owned by Fannie Mae, 5 6 Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae; (II) Authorizing the Debtors to Pay Certain Prepetition Amounts Due to Critical Servicing Vendors 7 and Foreclosure Professionals; (III) Granting Limited Stay 8 9 Relief to Enable Borrowers to Assert Related Counter-Claims in 10 Foreclosure and Eviction Proceedings; (IV) Authorizing the Debtors to Use Cash Collateral Under the Fannie Mae EAF 11 12 Facility; and (V) Granting Related Relief. 13 (CC: Doc# 91, 46) Final Hearing RE: Motion (I) Authorizing the 14 15 Debtors to Continue in the Ordinary course of Business (A) 16 Servicing Non-Governmental Association Loans, and (B) Sale Activities Related to Certain Loans in Foreclosure and Real 17 18 Estate Owned Property, and (III) Granting Limited Stay Relief 19 to Enable Borrowers to Assert Related Counter-claims in 20 Foreclosure and Eviction proceedings. 21 22 23 24 25

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(CC: Doc# 82, 69, 16) Final Hearing RE: Motion Authorizing (1) Continued Use of Cash Management Services and Practices, (II) Continued use of Existing Bank Accounts, Checks, and Business Forms, (IV) Interim Waiver of The Investment and Deposit Requirements of Bankruptcy Code Section 345, (V) Debtors to honor Specified Outstanding Prepetition Payment Obligations, and (VI) Continuation of Intercompany Transactions, Including Intercompany Transactions with Future Debtors. Granting Administrative Expense Status to Intercompany Claims. (CC: Doc# 92, 41) Final Hearing RE: Motion Authorizing Residential Capital, LLC To Enter Into A Shared Services Agreement With Ally Financial Inc. Nunc Pro Tunc To The Petition Date For The Continued Receipt And Provision Of Shared Services Necessary For The Operation Of The Debtors Businesses. (CC: Doc# 181, 183) Hearing to consider the Debtors Motion for Supplemental Order (1) Authorizing the Debtors to Continue implementing Loss Mitigation Programs; (II) Approving Procedures for Compromise and Settlement of Certain Claims, Litigations and Causes of Action; (III) Granting Limited Stay Relief to Permit Foreclosure and Eviction Proceedings, Borrower Bankruptcy Cases, and Title Disputes to Proceed; and (IV) Authorizing and Directing the Debtors to Pay Securitization Trustee Fees and Expenses. eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

4 1 2 (CC: Doc# 93, 43) Final Hearing RE: Motion (I) Authorizing But 3 Not Directing Debtors To (A) Pay And Honor Prepetition Wages, 4 Compensation, Employee Expense And Employee Benefit 5 Obligations; And (B) Maintain and Continue Employee 6 Compensation And Benefit Programs; And (II) Directing Banks To 7 Honor Prepetition Checks And Transfer Requests For Payment Of 8 Prepetition Employee Obligations. (related document(s)43). 9 10 (CC: Doc# 94, 58) Final Hearing RE: Motion Authorizing the Debtors to File Under Seal confidential Exhibit to the 11 12 Governmental Association Servicing Motion and (II) Limiting 13 Notice Thereof. 14 15 (CC: Doc# 108) Final Hearing Re: Motion Authorizing Payment of 16 Taxes and Regulatory Fees Under Bankruptcy Code Sections 17 105(a), 363, 506(a), 507(a)(8), 541 and 1129 and Bankruptcy 18 Rule 6003. 19 20 Transcribed by: Penina Wolicki 21 eScribers, LLC 22 700 West 192nd Street, Suite #607 23 New York, NY 10040 (973)406-2250 24 25 operations@escribers.net eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: All right, please be seated. We're here in Residential Capital, LLC, number 12-12020.

MR. NASHELSKY: Good morning, Your Honor. Larren
Nashelsky from Morrison & Foerster, proposed counsel to
Residential Capital and the other debtors before this Court.
We have eight matters on for this morning, Your Honor: shared services, employee wages, taxes and regulatory fees, cash management, and four servicing-related motions.

Since the filing of these motions, the debtors have worked very closely with a number of constituencies to resolve issues. We've had numerous calls and meetings with the creditors' committee and its advisors, the Office of the United States Trustee, Ally Financial, the trustees under a number of our securitizations, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Ginnie Mae, and other parties.

I'm pleased to report that we've resolved all but four objections to the motions on for today. Of those objections, two are omnibus objections where it is not entirely clear as to which motions they pertain, but where we could ascertain, we will respond. One is the U.S. Trustee's objection on the 345 issue. And the final one is from an association of consumer bankruptcy attorneys and individuals on the supplemental servicing.

There are a number of changes we made to the orders eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 12 filed with the initial motions, and we filed on the docket last night the revised orders with the cumulative blackline. binders for Your Honor and your clerks of the marked pages from the original to the versions that we are submitting. And if Your Honor would like, I could hand those up. THE COURT: Why don't you do that now? Thank you. MR. NASHELSKY: Thank you. THE COURT: Thank you. From the ones that we filed last MR. NASHELSKY: night, Your Honor, there were some changes -- minor changes to the GA servicing, the supplemental servicing, cash management, and an amended exhibit on the sealing motion, all of which we'll discuss in detail. In response to the objections, the debtors filed a reply on June 8th with affidavits or declarations from George Crowley, the senior human resources director; Jim Whitlinger, the CFO; Yvette Gilmore of Freddie Mac; and Joe Pensabene, the chief servicing officer; and Sowite Bagrijian (ph.), who is an in-house counsel. They're all in court today and available to testify, if necessary, Your Honor. As we go through each motion, we'll move the admissions of the various affidavits, if Your Honor would like. THE COURT: Okay. MR. NASHELSKY: Also with me today are two of my partners who will be handling a couple of the motions, Lorenzo eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL.

Marinuzzi and Norm Rosenbaum.

So unless Your Honor would like to do something different, I would start with the first motion.

THE COURT: Let's do it.

MR. NASHELSKY: Thank you. Your Honor, the first matter on the agenda is the debtors' motion requesting authorization to pay outstanding pre-petition wages, reimburse unpaid pre-petition business expenses, and continue certain benefit programs. Through the motions, the debtors are not seeking to pay any amounts that would exceed the statutory cap of 11,725 without committee consent. All of the relief sought complies with Section 503. There are no payments to insiders that would violate 503(c). And finally, the debtors are not seeking any relief with respect to assuming any contracts between officers, directors of the debtors. And interim order on the motion was entered by Judge Peck on May 16th, docket number 93.

There was only one response filed to the motion, and that was by the creditors' committee. And the two omnibus objections I referred to earlier do not appear to address the employee motion.

THE COURT: Right. And when I read the committee's response, it indicated what -- you've worked out an agreement with the committee?

MR. NASHELSKY: Yes. And then I will go through that.

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. NASHELSKY: I'm pleased to report that we have resolved those committee's objection, and they were set forth in the versions filed last night. And I'll briefly go through those.

The four changes we agreed with the committee, Your Honor, were: that to the extent any of the pre-petition employee obligations would exceed the statutory cap, the debtors have agreed not to make any such payment without prior notice and consent of the creditors' committee.

Second, although the debtors' seek to continue their discretionary variable pay plan and their annual incentive plan, they have agreed with the committee not to make any payments under those plans without first coming back to the Court and requesting approval of any payments. We don't envision --

THE COURT: Those payments wouldn't be due for some time?

MR. NASHELSKY: Until -- exactly. The end of the year or early next year.

And the debtors have also agreed with the committee to provide them notice of any proposed changes, modifications or additions to the compensation or benefit plans, which the debtors do from time to time, and we will discuss and give the committee notice.

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL.

And finally, the debtors have agreed to give the committee ten days' business notice prior to providing an employee that is eligible to receive either a tier 2 severance benefit, which is six to twelve months, or a severance payment in excess of 50,000 dollars, with a termination letter, which would commit the debtor to provide that severance over time. And the debtors have agreed to notify the committee if aggregate severance in any month exceeds half a million, or if more than forty employees are terminated in any month.

With those changes, Your Honor, the committee has signed off on the form of order that was filed last night. And unless Your Honor has specific questions, the debtors request that this motion be approved.

THE COURT: Let me hear from the committee. Let me hear from the committee first.

MR. MANNAL: Your Honor, Doug Mannal from Kramer Levin on behalf of the committee. Your Honor, we worked closely with the debtors to make these changes. And with these changes, Your Honor, the committee has no objection to entry of the order.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Masumoto?

MR. MASUMOTO: Good morning, Your Honor. Brian

Masumoto for the Office of the United States Trustee. Your

Honor, we just ask the we see a copy of the order before it's

entered. And we would also like to have a copy of the notices

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 16 that are being provided to the committee with respect to those changes. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Nashelsky, any problem with that? MR. NASHELSKY: No, Your Honor. Absolutely no problem with either of those requests. We will provide copies of the order before we ask the Court to enter them. And we will provide them the same notice as we provide to the committee. THE COURT: All right. Does anybody else wish to be heard with respect to the employee wage motion? All right. Subject to the U.S. Trustee having an opportunity to review the final order, that's granted. you very much. MR. NASHELSKY: Thank you, Your Honor. The next item on the agenda is the debtors' motion for a final order under Sections 105(a) and 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, authorizing the debtors to enter into a shared services agreement with its nondebtor parent, Ally Financial, Inc. This agreement ensures that ResCap continues to receive necessary services for the continued operation of its business; and also the debtor provides services. The debtors are seeking authority to enter into this agreement nunc pro tunc to the petition date. interim order on this motion was entered by Judge Peck on May 16th, and it's docket number 92. On June 8th the debtors filed with the court a eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL.

supplemental affidavit of James Whitlinger in further support

which includes additional evidence in support of this motion.

Other than the omnibus objections to the first-day motions

filed by the two individuals, the debtors have not received any

objections to this motion.

As explained in more detail in Mr. Whitlinger's first-day affidavit and the supplemental, this agreement was the result of very extensive arm's-length negotiations between ResCap and AFI over a number of months, including many meetings with counsel and businesspeople, that resulted in the agreement that is before the Court.

In the last few weeks, the debtors' advisors have worked very closely with the committee, providing detailed information, participating in numerous calls with the committee and its advisors regarding among other things, the pricing of the services, the significant negotiations that went into development of the agreement, and the disruption and cost of having to transition these services from AFI to a third party, if this motion weren't approved.

THE COURT: As I understand it, you negotiated some changes with the committee.

MR. NASHELSKY: Yes. And I will go through those,
Your Honor. There were three changes in the order requested by
the committee. They were with respect to notice and a
reservation of rights on claims arising from pre-petition

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL.

services.

The notice that we agreed to with the committee was providing five days' advance notice to the committee of any assignment of the agreement and any material amendment or modification to the agreement. In addition, the debtors, the committee, and any other party reserve any rights with respect to pre-petition services between the debtors and Ally and any claims that people may have arising from that.

Finally, Your Honor, as to the objections of Ms. Nora and Mr. Papas, the omnibus objections I referred to, they objected to shared services to the extent that it might construe a preferential transfer to the parent or a release of the parent's liabilities for the acts pre-petition or postpetition with its subsidiaries.

We believe, with the change to paragraph 9 that we agreed to with the creditors' committee, which reads,
"Notwithstanding anything herein, this order shall not waive or foreclose and is without prejudice to any and all claims or causes of action that may be made by the debtors or any party-in-interest (including the committee) as a result of shared services prior to the petition date." We believe that should address those omnibus objections.

And unless Your Honor has any questions, we would ask that that motion also be approved.

THE COURT: All right. Does the committee want to be eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL.

heard? Mr. Eckstein?

MR. ECKSTEIN: Your Honor, good morning. Kenneth Eckstein of Kramer Levin, proposed counsel for the official creditors' committee.

Your Honor, this was an important motion to the committee, because it obviously reflected a significant business transaction between ResCap and its parent, Ally, immediately prior to the petition date. We actually spent a significant amount of time, including with our financial advisor, looking at the business aspects to satisfy ourselves that, in fact, the proposed agreement was advantageous and not detrimental. We were satisfied, as a business matter, that it made sense for the debtor to proceed.

As Mr. Nashelsky read into the record, we negotiated a very specific reservation of rights. As Your Honor is well aware, the committee is in the process of undertaking an investigation of pre-petition transactions and relationships between the debtor and its parent. And we've made clear in paragraph 9, as Mr. Nashelsky said, that all rights, claims, potential causes of action, are reserved, notwithstanding this order.

THE COURT: So if it should turn out later that the rates or compensation being paid for shared services, if someone is subsequently able to attack those, the committee has reserved all of its rights to challenge those rates?

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 20 MR. ECKSTEIN: I think, more specifically, Your Honor,
what we're reserving is that this order and this transaction
shall not in any way affect or be used adversely with respect
to any potential claims we might have.
THE COURT: All right. Thank you
MR. ECKSTEIN: And we're satisfied on that basis, Your
Honor.
THE COURT: thank you, Mr. Eckstein.
Mr. Masumoto, do you want to be heard on this?
MR. MASUMOTO: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
MS. NORA: Wendy Alison Nora, from Minneapolis, Your
Honor.
THE COURT: Can you just can you please hold on,
please? I'll give you an opportunity to speak. But I want to
get the people in the courtroom first.
MS. NORA: Thank you, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Masumoto.
MR. MASUMOTO: Good morning, Your Honor. If I may, I
would like to ask for the same request that we did previously,
again, the ability to review the final order as submitted, and
that we get any notice that is provided to the committee.
THE COURT: Absolutely. And I think I assume
you'll be able to do that very promptly. So
MR. MASUMOTO: Yes, Your Honor.
THE COURT: you ought to have an opportunity to
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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL. LLC. ET AL. 21 look at any of these final orders today. Because there were changes made overnight, and I want to be sure that your office has had an opportunity to see those. MR. MASUMOTO: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. All right, anybody else in the courtroom wish to be heard? All right, anyone on the telephone? Ms. Nora, did you want to be heard? MS. NORA: Yes, thank you, Your Honor. With respect to the creditors' committee's agreements with the debtors, I would simply like to review the proposed order and reserve all of my rights to review that and to seek further relief, if indeed, what I am concerned about is occurring, which is a relationship between Ally and the debtors in which Ally is using this bankruptcy to eliminate its liability for actions it has taken. That's my concern. Also preferential transfers will be addressed at the hearing on June 18th, where I will appear personally. THE COURT: Anybody else on the telephone wish to be heard? All right. With respect to the motion on shared services, first, the Court has reviewed the Nora objection carefully. To the extent it's not otherwise resolved, the objection is overruled. The Court is satisfied, subject to reviewing -- itself reviewing the final order, that the last -eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 22 1 certainly the last version of the proposed order that I saw 2 satisfactorily dealt with any issues raised by Ms. Nora. 3 that objection is overruled. The order will be subject to the 4 review by the U.S. Trustee before it's entered. 5 Mr. Nashelsky, next motion. 6 MR. NASHELSKY: Thank you, Your Honor. The next 7 motion is the debtors' motion for payment of taxes and regulatory fees. And I'm going to cede the podium to Mr. 8 9 Marinuzzi. 10 THE COURT: Thank you. Just bear with me for one 11 second, Mr. Marinuzzi. 12 MR. MARINUZZI: Sure, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Okay, go ahead. 14 MR. MARINUZZI: Good morning, Your Honor. 15 record, Lorenzo Marinuzzi, Morrison & Foerster. Your Honor, as 16 Mr. Nashelsky stated, the next item on the agenda is the 17 debtors' motion for authority to pay pre-petition taxes and 18 regulatory fees. 19 In the ordinary course of the debtors' business, the 20 debtors pay taxes and licensing fees in many jurisdictions. 21 The payment of these fees and taxes is necessary for the 22 debtors and their employees to continue to originate loans, 23 undertake collection efforts, and otherwise operate their business. 24 25 At the time of the commencement of the bankruptcy eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 23 case, the debtors believed that they were substantially current on the payment of pre-petition regulatory fees. The company estimates currently that they will need to make direct payments of pre-petition regulatory fees in the amount of approximately 200,000 dollars during the case. The debtors currently estimate that the amount of pre-petition taxes that will come due and payable during these Chapter 11 cases is approximately 1.1 million dollars. These estimates, which are current estimates, are very close to the estimates contained in the original motion. THE COURT: What are your regulatory fees? Just give me a sense. MR. MARINUZZI: Regulatory fees are the fees for licenses, for brokerage licenses, to maintain offices in jurisdictions, to be a debt collector. In certain jurisdictions you need a license, which costs money. Those are examples --THE COURT: Okay. MR. MARINUZZI: -- Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Now, there's an aspect of this motion MR. MARINUZZI: that's a little unusual. And it relates to the fact that ResCap employees who incur these fees or pay these fees use an Ally Bank credit card. It's --THE COURT: I've never heard of that before. eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 24 MR. MARINUZZI: Well, what we had sought in the Okay. motion was the ability to pay or reimburse Ally for charges incurred by Ally or the employee pre-petition, in particular, ones that hadn't posted yet. We haven't seen any such charges at this point. We don't believe that any pre-petition charges will need to be paid on account of the credit card charges. But we're going to reserve our right, under the order as modified, to come back to court to the extent that these charges arise and the debtors intend to seek to pay them. During the hearing on the interim request back on May 15th, the U.S. Trustee expressed some concerns regarding payments to Ally of amounts attributable to the pre-petition period. So we agreed, as part of that hearing, that we were going to carve out reimbursement to Ally for any pre-petition charges and revisit them at the time of the final hearing. a day or so later, when the committee was formed, the committee raised with us some concerns they had with respect to payments to Ally --THE COURT: I take it there's a tax-sharing agreement that's --There is. MR. MARINUZZI: THE COURT: -- been in place for some time? MR. MARINUZZI: There is a tax-sharing agreement that's been in places, yes. THE COURT: Is that being modified now? eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 25 MR. MARINUZZI: It is not being modified now, Your But what we have agreed is that we will not be honoring obligations under that pre-petition agreement to Ally, at this point in time. And should the debtors determine to do so, we'll consult with the committee, try to obtain their consent, and if we're unsuccessful at doing that, we'll come back to the Court. THE COURT: So have the debtors been reporting losses? Are there credits or deductions attributable to the debtors that -- how are they being accounted for -- have they been accounted for under the tax-sharing agreement? MR. MARINUZZI: Let me back up, Your Honor. There are a number of tax-sharing agreements. But the one in particular that we are discussing now is the tax-sharing agreement that relates to federal income taxes. And at one point --THE COURT: Are there separate agreements with respect to state taxes, or are they all covered under the master agreement? MR. MARINUZZI: They're separate agreements. believe they are separate agreements, Your Honor. this tax-sharing agreement that is the one that is the lion's share of the obligations. The debtors, at one point, were a disregarded entity for federal tax purposes. So they incurred, as I understand

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it, no direct liability to the federal government for taxes.

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 26 At some point in time, the debtors elected to become a corporate taxpayer, which gave rise to direct obligations for federal income taxes. Subsequent to that election, the company became, And it was again, a disregarded entity for tax purposes. something that, as we investigated further, looked at tax returns, we realized something just didn't make sense. And as we dug a little deeper, we realized that there was a subsequent election to make them a disregarded entity for taxpaying purposes. And with that assessment, in consultation with the committee, it seemed to us that the liability that was a concern to us for direct obligations to the federal government for taxes, no longer existed. Having said that, we're still assessing the impact of the tax-sharing agreement on a whole host of issues, including the transactions going forward. THE COURT: When was the last election made? MR. MARINUZZI: I understand it was around January of 2010. Are tax years prior to that still open? THE COURT: I'll have to turn to -- no. MR. MARINUZZI: advised, no. Okay? So recognizing that this was no longer the same issue we thought it was as of the petition date, as far as federal tax liability, we've decided, in consultation with the eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. committee, that we weren't going to seek authority to make this three and a half million dollar -- three million dollar prepetition payment that was coming due in June on account of our obligations under the tax-sharing agreement. And that's reflected in the order. Now, the proposed final order, Your Honor, reflects the collective attempts of the debtors, the committee, and Ally to address these concerns. And I'm happy to walk through the proposed order with the Court. But what the order does is it clarifies that the debtors are not making payments to Ally on account of pre-petition obligations, without the consent of the committee or further order of the Court, as I already stated. The debtors have also agreed to give the committee -and we'll do the same for the U.S. Trustee's Office -- notice of all payments of pre-petition taxes and regulatory fees in excess of 1.25 million dollars, which is the estimate that we believe is still accurate. Unless Your Honor has any questions, I'll walk through the changes in the order or I'll cede the podium to the U.S. Trustee or the committee. THE COURT: Let me hear from the committee next. Mannal? Your Honor, Doug Mannal from Kramer MR. MANNAL: Levin, proposed counsel for the creditors' committee. Your Honor, clearly this was a significant issue for

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 28 the creditors' committee. And we're focused on the payment of amounts to Ally under the tax-sharing agreement. And with the debtors' agreement that no such payments will be made, Your Honor, the committee has no objection to the entry of this order. THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Masumoto? MR. MASUMOTO: Your Honor, based upon the agreement to provide us copies of the final order and the notice, we have no objections. THE COURT: All right. Anybody else in the courtroom wish to be heard with respect to the tax motion? Does anybody on the telephone wish to be heard with respect to the tax motion? All right. The motion is granted, subject to review of the final order. MR. MARINUZZI: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, the next item on the agenda is the debtors' application for a final order approving their cash management system and requesting a waiver of Section 345(b). As a servicer, the debtors are responsible for managing and disbursing significant sums of money on a regular basis, and often are required to make significant advances from their own accounts to cover shortfalls in payments made by borrowers, which include principal payments on their loans and tax payments to local taxpaying authorities. eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

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The debtors are asking the Court to allow them to continue to use their existing cash management systems and be permitted to implement certain modifications to that system that have been requested and agreed to by the debtors and the debtors' pre-petition secured creditors.

The debtors have numerous debt facilities in place with distinct pools of collateral. And in connection with the commencement of these proceedings and discussions with the debtors' DIP lender, Barclays, the debtors' DIP lender asked that the debtors create a closed loop, effectively, for their collateral, to isolate the flow of funds from intermingling with the debtors' corporate accounts and also to keep them from intermingling with the collateral of other secured parties. The debtors created similar silos for each set of its lenders, including cash collateral providers, and by this motion seek the Court's permission to implement this modified structure.

As a fiduciary, the debtors believe that these systems are appropriate to minimize risk to a secured lender's collateral.

Now, through this cash management system, Your Honor, the debtors will be able to track cash flows by secured credit facility and ensure that expenses with respect to such facility are allocated to that facility. And so the relief that's being requested in this motion, Your Honor, goes hand-in-hand with the relief being requested next week in connection with the

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. debtors' cash collateral and DIP financing motions.

Now, under this motion, the debtors propose to provide their depository banks with the customary protections. For example, the banks are authorized to -- as part of their cash management services to the debtors, to continue to make deductions from accounts as appropriate. The debtors (sic) are restrained and prohibited from honoring pre-petition debits unless certain conditions are met, including being authorized by the debtors or directed by the debtors to make such payment or that such payment's been authorized by an order of the Court, and that the payment is supported by sufficient funds in the relevant bank account.

Each bank that maintains one or more bank account will implement customary handling procedures to effectuate the terms of the proposed order. And to the extent they comply with the terms of the order in good faith or rely on direction given by the debtors, they will not be held liable for any -- I guess, any inadvertent payment of a pre-petition debit. These are typical provisions that are in these orders.

Now, the debtors are also asking, as part of the motion, to be able to continue to use their stock of checks and letterhead, until such time as they run out, in which case they'll order new checks. And I'm not sure how many checks they're using.

THE COURT: Are they stamping them?

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 31 1 MR. MARINUZZI: I do not believe they are stamping 2 them, Your Honor. 3 No, they're not stamping them, Your Honor. If Your 4 Honor wishes for us to stamp them, we will stamp them. THE COURT: I'll wait and hear --5 6 MR. MARINUZZI: Okay. 7 THE COURT: -- from the U.S. Trustee on it. MR. MARINUZZI: We're not stamping them is the answer. 8 9 Now, the U.S. Trustee filed -- oh, I'm sorry. 10 other aspect of this that I wanted to highlight for the Court. The debtors seek permission to continue their ordinary-course 11 12 practice of making interdebtor transfers. And the debtors 13 propose to provide the transferor estate with an administrative 14 claim against the transferee estate, to provide protection for 15 the creditors for that estate. 16 Now, the U.S. Trustee filed an objection to the 17 And the objection was based on our request for a motion. 18 waiver of Section 345(b). And there was some confusion caused 19 by the papers using the word "custodial accounts", lowercase, 20 and "Custodial Accounts", uppercase. And so when the motion talks about custodial accounts, 21 22 there are custodial accounts that are the debtors' custodial 23 accounts maintained by, for example, JPMorgan Chase, that has a 24 lockbox, into which mortgage payments are mailed. That's a custodial account, but it's our custodial account. 25 eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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Then there are the thousands of T&I and P&I custodial accounts that is not property of the debtors' estates. And those are the capital C, capital A Custodial Accounts that are in the motion. So we apologize for that confusion, and have since spoken with the U.S. Trustee to make sure that the U.S. Trustee understands that there's a difference, and to let the Court know that we've had that discussion.

THE COURT: Let me ask. I'll let you finish, but has this motion been resolved? Have you reached an agreement with the U.S. Trustee or not?

MR. MARINUZZI: Your Honor, I believe we have. And we're asking the Court to find that the Custodial Accounts, capital C, capital A, are not property of the debtors' estates, and so 345 doesn't apply; no waiver is necessary. So to the extent --

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you this question. 345 talks about money in the estate. 541 is property of the estate. Nobody has addressed whether those get the same or a different interpretation. But let's deal with 345. Let's assume that you had escrow accounts in your name.

Unquestionably, the property belongs to others. You still have legal title to the accounts.

I mean, 541, it's all legal or equitable interests in property. I guess my concern was, let's assume -- and I know this is not the case here -- but let's assume --

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Whoever is on the phone, you're going to need to -you ought to put your phone on mute, because we're picking up a lot of noise in your room. So if you don't want to be cut off from the call, you better put your phone on mute.

All right. Let's assume you have this escrow account, and it happens to be the brother-in-law of one of your senior executives who has this community bank that's not FDIC-assured. And let's assume you're keeping twenty million dollars there. Are you saying that 345 doesn't apply in that circumstance? I mean, it's -- if you lose -- if the money is gone tomorrow, the debtor could very well be liable for that loss, for having deposited the money in the account. And it would have a direct impact on the estate. So you're saying 345 -- if the money in the account ultimately belongs to somebody else, but you have possession of it and it's deposited in an account in your name, even though it's a custodial or escrow account, are you saying 345 doesn't apply?

MR. MARINUZZI: Well, Your Honor, a couple of I think if under the agreements pursuant to which you or the debtors are given authority to put money in a financial institution, the party entrusting the debtors to make that deposit hasn't provided specific instructions on what to do to protect the cash that is entrusted to them, then I would argue they've allowed the debtors to make that determination.

> THE COURT: You said in paragraph 14 of the reply that eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

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"The funds in the Custodial Accounts," capital C, capital A,

"belong to third parties, not to the debtors. In addition, the debtors' disposition of the funds is governed by explicit terms of pre-existing agreements, negotiated at arm's length, which if breached, could threaten the debtors' ability to continue its servicing business."

And the question I had was -- and this wasn't clear to

And the question I had was -- and this wasn't clear to me -- do the agreements specify the banks in which the deposits are to be held? And do you need -- I mean, in reading the reply, I couldn't tell whether you needed the consent of any third parties to move the funds to a different depository.

MR. MARINUZZI: You do, Your Honor. Not all agreements are the same. Certain agreements require that the cash be put in an institution that has a specific rating. Certain agreements require that the cash be placed at a specific bank. Many agreements require that if you're closing accounts that are holding this money in custody, you have to get the consent of the party that's entrusted you --

THE COURT: Let me ask.

MR. MARINUZZI: -- with that responsibility.

THE COURT: Do I need to make a decision that none of these funds are property of the estate in order to grant the relief you're seeking? That's where I am. It didn't seem to me that I did. It seemed to me that -- and I want to hear from Mr. Masumoto about what agreement you reached with the U.S.

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 35 But on the showing you've made, I'm very reluctant Trustee. to, and I'm not going to, reach a decision as to whether the funds in these accounts are money of the estate under 345, property of the estate under 541. It didn't seem to me you -in your lead in, you said you're asking me to make that finding. And I'm resisting making that finding. MR. MARINUZZI: I see that, Your Honor. THE COURT: But I didn't think I needed --MR. MARINUZZI: I see the subtlety. If I need to, explain to me why. THE COURT: -- to. MR. MARINUZZI: Well, Your Honor, we're asking for a waiver of 345. And --THE COURT: But that could be -- assuming that the requisite showing has been made, and Service Merchandise is the only case I'm familiar with -- you cited it in your reply -where the Court dealt explicitly with a list of factors for a court to consider in deciding whether cause has been established for a waiver; that that waiver assumes that it's money of the estate. MR. MARINUZZI: Your Honor, we're asking for a waiver. If the Court is of the view that Your Honor can grant a waiver, that we've shown cause based on the facts that we're putting into the record, then that serves our purposes. I understand Your Honor's reluctance. I will point out, though, Your Honor, in 345 -- and eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 36 this doesn't answer the question definitively, obviously -- but 345 talks about money of the estate. And so the estate is defined by, in my view, 541 and what becomes property of the estate. We don't -- we may not need to address it, Your Honor. Again, the point of the motion --THE COURT: 541 provides that property of the estate is anything you have that's has either legal or equitable --Equitable. MR. MARINUZZI: THE COURT: -- interest. Understood. MR. MARINUZZI: THE COURT: And you may not have an equitable interest if the funds are held in custody for a third party. But you ordinarily would have a legal interest. The account would be in the name of whatever the ResCap entity is, either for the benefit of or some other designation, to indicate that it was a custodial account. But you'd have legal title. Am I wrong on that? MR. MARINUZZI: Well, the account is in the name of the debtor for the purpose of holding money for -- it's not the account, necessarily; it's the cash that's in there, the money that's in there, is earmarked property of third parties. THE COURT: Let me hear from Mr. Masumoto. Maybe we can short circuit this. Because it's not clear to me that I need to make a determination as to whether -- who the money belongs to. Mr. Masumoto? eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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MR. MASUMOTO: Good morning, Your Honor. Your Honor, as indicated, just at the outset, just to sort of set the framework, our objection with respect to the Section 345 is that we believe that the requirements should be maintained and that the waiver should not be granted.

With respect to the waiver, specifically the objection to the waiver aspect dealt with the thirty-six million dollars that they identify that --

THE COURT: That's in the Ally Bank.

MR. MASUMOTO: That's at Ally Bank. And that's what they're seeking -- from our standpoint, that was the waiver.

The other aspect that you've been discussing with debtors' counsel, from our perspective we identified as essentially the custodial accounts, which are funds that allegedly were by third -- borrower payments and that belong to a third party. From our standpoint, we did get clarification from the debtor that contrary to what we saw in the motion, where a custodial account, small c, included debtor funds, that in fact, what they were seeking a determination by the Court, were that these accounts were not subject to Section 345.

From our standpoint that's a distinction and different from a 345 waiver, per se. They're attempting to determine that these capital C, Custodial Accounts were essentially not monies of the estate. From our standpoint, we did agree that so far as they clarified that the amounts in these accounts did

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or funds or cash of the debtor, as

not include debtor funds or cash of the debtor, as we interpreted the motion to say, that from our standpoint, we did not wish to interfere with their processing of borrower payments and the payments to the beneficial owners of those amounts.

So we agreed that to the extent that they established that there were no debtor cash in those accounts, and that they met that burden with the Court, we would agree to take the position that Section 345 and the requirements of posting collateral or being at an authorized depository that's collateralized at the Fed, would not be imposed on those accounts.

THE COURT: Were you ever able to satisfy yourself as to the institutions where those funds are being held, as to whether they're FDIC-insured or not? I know there's a lot of accounts.

MR. MASUMOTO: Well, Your Honor, initially, during our initial negotiations with the debtor, we did confirm, in fact, that these custodial accounts -- and at that time, we didn't make a distinction between the capital C and the small c -- that all these accounts were at authorized depositories. But as Your Honor indicated, the intent and the outcome of their determination that it's not subject to 345 is, even if it is at an authorized depository, these custodial accounts will not be collateralized. So they would not be protected in the event of

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a bank failure.

But having said that, it's also our understanding that these accounts are not protected by the FDIC insurance or by any of the protections offered by the FDIC. I mean, that's based on what would seem commons sense, in that there are over 3,000 accounts. Even if you multiply that by 250,000, that's less than a billion dollars. So they claim they have 4.6 billion dollars in these accounts. So clearly, at least one or more of the accounts have to be in excess of the FDIC protection.

So we do understand that in many cases, many of the accounts would not be fully protected under FDIC protections, absent, I guess, one other qualification. Currently the FDIC, in addition to the 250,000 limit, does protect demand deposits, essentially noninterest-bearing deposits. So if, in fact, these accounts are in noninterest-bearing deposits, arguably, more of them would be protected under the FDIC.

THE COURT: Let me ask. Can you shed light on the difference between 345 and 541, where 345 talks about money of the estate and 541 is property of the estate?

MR. MASUMOTO: Your --

THE COURT: Nobody's addressed that in the briefs.

That's why my reluctance to decide on the basis of the record before me that 345 does not apply. The debtor has said it but hasn't really given me any legal authority to support -- you

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 40 know, they attach Refco and they attach Enron, which were both 541 decisions and not 345 decisions.

MR. MASUMOTO: Your Honor, we did not address that with the debtor. We took the position that they needed to establish that they satisfied the requirements of 345. We did not take an official position with respect to the debtor as to that distinction. It was never raised.

THE COURT: And what is your position as to the thirty-six million dollars that's in Ally Bank? And in the reply they came back and said they're required to keep that -- that Reg W requires that Ally -- because of the money that Ally has advanced, they're required to keep that as collateral.

MR. MASUMOTO: Your Honor, as indicated, the position of the program is that we believe that those funds should be protected. They're subject to 345, and accordingly, should be accorded -- should comply with the requirements under Section 345.

THE COURT: Have you made an analysis specifically focused on the financial strength of Ally Bank?

MR. MASUMOTO: No, Your Honor. We don't do that, because we -- normally, by asserting that the requirements do apply, we eliminate that sort of individualized calculation about various financial institutions. If it is an authorized depository, and they collateralize the funds as required by the Code, the strength of the financial institution is not an

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL.

issue.

THE COURT: Well, but if I apply Service Merchandise, which is at 240 B.R. 894 (Bankr. M.D. Tenn. 1999), it's really the only case I'm familiar with that deals with -- it identifies ten factors for a court to consider in determining whether to grant a waiver of 345. And one of the factors that specifically that Service Merchandise identifies, the fourth factor, is the bank ratings; Moody's and Standard & Poor (sic) of the financial institutions where debtor-in-possession funds are held. So applying Service Merchandise, that becomes a very relevant factor: what's the strength of Ally Bank, where the funds are being held.

The other factors -- I won't go through each of them -- I think many of the debtor -- and in the reply they specifically cite to Service Merchandise. So I don't think you can get off quite so easily. They've asked for the waiver. The factors that have been identified, at least in the Service Merchandise, the ten factors would include the strength of the bank that's holding the funds. Here they argue that they're required to be held there because of Reg W.

MR. MASUMOTO: Your Honor, as indicated, we normally leave the question as to whether or not the debtors satisfy the burden for cause to be excepted from 345 to the Court. We do not weigh in on that factor. And I cannot speak to the issue as to whether or not a debtor satisfies 345. That is an

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1	RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 42 evidentiary matter that we leave to the Court.
2	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Masumoto.
3	MR. MASUMOTO: Thank you, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Who else wants to be heard on this? Mr.
5	Eckstein?
6	MR. ECKSTEIN: Your Honor, we obviously understand the
7	U.S. Trustee has specific positions with respect to debtor
8	accounts. Our view is that this is property of the estate. I
9	would view 345 as being a subset of property of the estate. So
10	we assumed it was property of the estate.
11	THE COURT: You assumed the small C, custodial
12	accounts are prop even though
13	MR. ECKSTEIN: That's how we look at it. But that's
14	just in response to that inquiry.
15	But nonetheless, we were satisfied from a business
16	standpoint that given the success Ally has had with ResCap
17	assets, we were comfortable
18	THE COURT: Well, that's true as to the thirty-six
19	million. The 1.4 billion, or whatever that number is, is
20	spread around a lot of banks.
21	MR. ECKSTEIN: Correct.
22	THE COURT: Have you been provided a list of where the
23	funds are deposited?
24	MR. ECKSTEIN: I don't believe we have seen a list, at
25	this point, of where all the funds are deposited. We know that
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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 43 they're not otherwise -- with the exception of this account --Your Honor, I'm told, now, we do in fact, have the list. So --THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. MR. ECKSTEIN: We were satisfied that this -- there was a sufficient business reason for this exception. And subject to the U.S. Trustee's issue, the committee was satisfied with that. An alternative, Your Honor, if this can't be resolved today, the servicing issue is going to be heard on the 18th. And one alternative would be to revisit this issue in connection with the motions that are on for the 18th. Although I don't want to clutter the calendar any further. But that was just an al --THE COURT: We'll deal with that issue later. MR. ECKSTEIN: We're otherwise, from a business standpoint, satisfied with this exception. THE COURT: All right. Anybody else wish to be heard? All right, Mr. Marinuzzi? MR. MARINUZZI: Your Honor, I just wanted to clarify something. There are more than 3,200 "custodial accounts", and they contain over four billion dollars in cash. 166 of those more than 3,200 custodial accounts are at financial institutions that are not on the U.S. Trustee SDNY-approved list. Of those 166, 162 are at Ally. And those accounts eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 44 contain approximately -- and the amount fluctuates, and this is in the declaration -- as of last week, the amount was 2.7 billion dollars. Now, just a note about Ally. Ally Bank is a federal bank, insured by and subject to the regulations of the FDIC. Ally Bank is owned by bank holding company Ally Financial, Inc., which is subject to the regulations of the Federal And of course, lest we forget, Ally Financial, Inc. Reserve. is approximately two-thirds owned by the United States government. So --THE COURT: I'm aware of that. MR. MARINUZZI: -- I would like to think that the cash on deposit at Ally is safe. And, Your Honor, we appreciate that the Court may not be able to rule on whether these deposits are property of the estate. And frankly, we don't believe it's necessary for the Court to rule, because we think we've made a showing under Service Merchandise and the facts of this particular case, that a 345 waiver for those custodial accounts that are not in SDNYapproved locations, as well as the thirty-four million dollars held in the Reg W account, warrant an exception from 345. THE COURT: All right. Anybody else wish to be heard? MR. ECKSTEIN: Your Honor --THE COURT: Mr. Eckstein? MR. ECKSTEIN: -- just one more clarification. I do eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 45 want to point out that paragraph 21 of the proposed order now provides that nothing in the order shall authorize a setoff. And that was provided specifically in the order, which was obviously important --THE COURT: Thank you. -- reaching the conclusion. MR. ECKSTEIN: THE COURT: All right. I'm going to grant the motion to continue the cash management system. On this issue -- the only issue as to which the U.S. Trustee has raised an objection -- the issue of waiver under Section 345(b), first the Court makes no finding with respect to whether either small c, custodial accounts or capital C, Custodial Accounts, whether funds in deposit in either group of those accounts is property of the estate or not. Nevertheless, based on the showing made by the

Nevertheless, based on the showing made by the debtors -- and I'll specifically refer to the supplemental Whitlinger declaration in particular -- applying the Service Merchandise standards -- and I cited the case previously; it's the Bankruptcy Court of the Middle District of Tennessee -- it's the first decision after Columbia Gas Systems, the Third Circuit case, that had said it wasn't discretionary. Congress revised the statute to allow a waiver for cause.

The Court has considered the factors identified in Service Merchandise, and the overwhelmingly large number of those ten factors support a waiver as to all of the accounts in

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. the sophistication of the debtors' business; the size of the debtors' business operations. It would be

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of agreements that require funds be deposited in specific

5 accounts to alter that practice now. The amount of the

investments involved -- it's very large. It's very large.

extremely difficult, given the number of accounts, the number

7 think the clarification as to how much of it is in -- 2.7

approximately billion -- in Ally Bank it's obviously a very

9 large number.

question here:

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I don't have any information on the bank ratings of The complexity of the case certainly supports Ally Bank. granting the waiver here. The safeguards in place within the debtors' own business, I'm satisfied that careful accounting is kept of where the deposits are and the flow of funds within each of the accounts.

The seventh factor that Service Merchandise looked at was the debtors' ability to reorganize in the face of a failure of one or more of the financial institutions. With the exception of the amount that's on deposit at Ally Bank, while the others may be large, they still pale in comparison.

The harm, if any to the estate. If I were to turn this motion down, it would add great complexity and uncertainty in this case.

And the reasonableness of the debtors' request for relief under 345(b) requirements in light of the overall

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. circumstances of the case; I would conclude that those overwhelmingly support granting the waiver.

t I'm

So it's on the basis of the waiver of 345(b) that I'm approving the continuation of the deposits. Let me just say, if at any point in the case the U.S. Trustee wishes to revisit the issue as to specific financial institutions in which funds are deposited, I would entertain that. I just want to make that clear. But I'm limiting it to that specific area, since Mr. Eckstein has said, the committee has at least seen the list of institutions where funds are deposited. That ought to be -- that list ought to be shared with the U.S. Trustee's Office, if it has not already had an opportunity to see that.

And if it wishes to raise specific issues as to institutions included, a) you ought to, in the first instance, see whether you can resolve the issue with the debtor, either by the debtor agreeing to a transfer to another institution; and the failsafe position is to come back to court. But only as to specific institutions, after you've had an opportunity to review the list and if issues have arisen. All right?

MR. MARINUZZI: Your Honor, thank you very much.
We'll modify the order to reflect that there's no finding as to
whether the cash is property of the estate.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARINUZZI: I would note also that an exhibit to the motion is a 146-page list of bank accounts. So it includes

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 48 1 all the accounts. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Marinuzzi. 3 MR. MARINUZZI: Thank you. I'm sorry, Your Honor. 4 I'll cede the podium to my partner, Norm Rosenbaum. THE COURT: 5 Thank you. 6 MR. ROSENBAUM: Good morning, Your Honor. 7 Rosenbaum for the debtors. Your Honor, taking up the matters 8 as they're listed on the agenda, number 5, I think it would 9 make sense if I address that first. And that, number 5, docket 10 number 58, relates to item number 7, which is docket number 57, 11 which is our motion to continue servicing government 12 association loans in the ordinary course. So I can explain why 13 number 5 is relevant to --14 THE COURT: Just stay in -- this is that one document 15 that Judge Peck agreed to allow to be sealed pending the 16 hearing. 17 MR. ROSENBAUM: Yes. 18 THE COURT: And somebody handed me an envelope just 19 before the start of the hearing with that document in it, which 20 I left on my desk. Everybody just stay in place; don't get up 21 when I come back in. 22 (Pause) 23 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. 24 MR. ROSENBAUM: Thank you, Your Honor. The exhibit 25 that Judge Peck directed and approved to be filed under seal is eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

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a set of --

THE COURT: I think he said he didn't really understand what it was about or something to that effect. But he agreed to seal it pending today's hearing.

MR. ROSENBAUM: He did, Your Honor. The exhibit is actually an exhibit to the GA servicing motion. And what it represents is a set of benchmarks that Freddie Mac has established and negotiated with the debtors. And these are performance-based metrics on servicing.

And they were negotiated over a period of time. And what we, the debtors, agreed to as part of the servicing motion, was that if the debtors failed to meet any one of these benchmarks, Freddie Mac would have the right to come in and remove servicing from the debtors. So it's a significant issue, and it was negotiated quite rigorously.

After filing the -- obtaining the order to file the exhibit under seal, once the committee was appointed and retained counsel, we did share that exhibit with the committee. It's been reviewed by the Office of the United States Trustee as well.

The committee -- and this was included in their omnibus objection to the first day motions -- the committee did raise a concern with the metrics, obviously not identifying what was of concern to them. Subsequent to that time, we had discussions among the debtors, the committee, and Freddie Mac.

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 50 And Freddie did agree -- Freddie Mac did agree to modify two of the metrics to provide more cushion to the debtors in their ability to meet those. That was satisfactory to the debtors and satisfactory to the committee. So it would resolve one of the committee's -- really, the only committee's objection to the servicing. And on that basis, Your Honor, that's the genesis of the exhibit. Freddie Mac feels very sensitive about the information contained here. It's servicer-specific. They have expressed that concern and requested that it be filed under seal. debtors have concerns as well. But we really defer to Freddie Mac on this. They did submit, in connection with the motion to continue to keep it under seal, the declaration of Yvette Gilmore, which is filed with the Court as docket number 260. THE COURT: I'm sorry, say that again. In support of the motion --MR. ROSENBAUM: THE COURT: Just give me the --MR. ROSENBAUM: Oh. THE COURT: -- ECF document number. MR. ROSENBAUM: 260. THE COURT: Go ahead. Anything else you want to say? MR. ROSENBAUM: On the seal, Your Honor, no. We'd request that Your Honor enter the order. THE COURT: Anybody else wish to be heard? Mr. eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 51 Masumoto, do you want to be heard? Your office usually has	
strong views on sealing.	
MR. MASUMOTO: Your Honor, we believe that the sealing	
order that has been narrowly tailored we saw what was	
provided. We would like to see a copy of the final order. But	
we have no further objections.	
THE COURT: All right. Does the committee wish to be	
heard?	
MR. MANNAL: We have no objection to the sealing, Your	
Honor.	
THE COURT: I hadn't read the declaration. Let me do	
that now.	
MS. NORA: Your Honor, this is Wendy Alison Nora. Did	
I understand the Court to say that all of my objections to all	
of these motions that are being heard today have been	
overruled?	
THE COURT: No. I overruled your objection to the one	
motion that I heard earlier.	
MS. NORA: Thank you, Your Honor. I did not object to	
this particular motion. I was objecting to the sealing of the	
Barclays financing	
THE COURT: Ms. Nora, Ms. Nora	
MS. NORA: Yes.	
THE COURT: When it comes to a motion that you do	
object to, I'll give you an opportunity to speak. But I'm in	
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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 52 1 the --2 MS. NORA: Thank you. THE COURT: -- midst of reading something relating to 3 4 the matter currently before the Court. So why don't you just remain on the line and go answer the door. 5 6 (Pause) 7 THE COURT: Is there anyone from Freddie Mac here? MR. MOAK: Your Honor, Paul Moak with McKool Smith on 8 9 behalf of Freddie Mac. 10 THE COURT: So the question I have for you is I have a published opinion in Borders, a memorandum opinion granting 11 12 debtors' motion to seal KOBO share purchase agreement. 13 written three or four opinions on sealing. The Borders opinion 14 was December 7th, 2011. I don't have the Bankruptcy Reporter 15 citation. But one of the things -- and Borders is not the only 16 one that I've done it in -- but there's a section in the opinion called "Presumption favoring public access to court 17 18 records". That's well-established. There's another section on 19 "The redacted SPA properly protects the commercial 20 information". And I think what I've held was that generally 21 redaction, rather than entire sealing is the appropriate way. 22 So why should this entire document be sealed as 23 opposed to redacted? MR. MOAK: Your Honor, candidly, our preference, 24 25 obviously, would be to have the entire sealed but -eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

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under seal.

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 53 But so tell me why. THE COURT: I know. I'm sure it's your preference. But why isn't redaction a suitable response? And I'm not saying that it shouldn't be sealed. It's only a single page. And so tell me why the entire document should be sealed as opposed to redacted. MR. MOAK: Your Honor, I guess our position would be to protect the information that is the most sensitive to Freddie Mac, we would have to redact it, I believe, in a way that would render the rest of the exhibit, I would assume, meaningless to people who had access to it. So from our perspective, we're not certain whether a redacted version provides more transparency than filing the entire document But I guess, if you're asking us whether we can review

it and present to you a redacted version, I would have to consult with Freddie Mac and give you a --

THE COURT: I didn't ask you to do that yet. look, I set out in an opinion a standard that applies to sealing. And I've said that the strong presumption is that things should be redacted rather than sealed. And I'm giving you a chance to explain to me now why this document, the entire document, should be sealed rather than having it redacted.

MR. MOAK: Your Honor --

THE COURT: I'm not trying to set you up.

MR. MOAK: -- I hear you.

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THE COURT: What I'm trying to do is apply what I've said the standard is.

MR. MOAK: Your Honor, I understand what you're saying. I guess the answer, Your Honor, would be, the extent to which redaction would be permitted -- I guess we could get satisfied, depending upon what the Court would deem to be satisfactory redaction of the document. So if you'd like me to consult with Freddie Mac and provide you with a redacted copy, I believe we could do that.

THE COURT: What's the relevance of this document to the issue -- it relates to the subsequent motion, correct?

MR. MOAK: That's right, Your Honor. It's part of the debtors' motion to approve the continuation of its servicing with the -- I believe it terms us the governmental associations or entities.

THE COURT: Let me hear from debtors' counsel. Why does this have to be -- what's the relevance of this exhibit to the servicing motion? I guess what I'm trying to find out is why do I need this at all? Maybe I do.

MR. ROSENBAUM: These performance benchmarks were negotiated between the debtors and Freddie Mac, and they're -- a failure to meet any one of those benchmarks, pursuant to what Judge Peck approved and what the agreement in between Freddie Mac and the debtors is, Freddie Mac would have the right to pull servicing of its loans, which are several hundred

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thousand, billions of unpaid principal. So I would say --

THE COURT: I'm persuaded. I'm persuaded about the importance of it.

MR. ROSENBAUM: It's sensitive data -- Mr. Moak will,

I'm sure interrupt me if I go too far -- it's sensitive data

specific to the debtor GMAC's performance as it relates to how

GMAC services the Freddie pool of loans. It's specific to GMAC

in several respects. And it's measured against other

benchmarks. But the position of Freddie Mac, and the debtors

as well, as we agree with that and we're sensitive to this

issue as well, is this is specific in now Freddie Mac is

treating one servicer. I think other servicers would be very

interested in seeing this data. And it could have negative

impacts, I think, for the debtor, but more so to the way

Freddie Mac manages its other servicers.

"In cases where protection is required, however, the form of protection that must be granted is not commanded by the statute. The Court has discretion when deciding how to protect commercial information. See Gitto, 422 F.3d at 9 ("It is true that Section 107(b)(2) speaks of protection in general terms rather than of wholesale sealing, and that courts must therefore exercise some discretion in determining what form of protection to grant."). Redacting documents to remove only protectable information is preferable to wholesale sealing.

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 56 1 The policy favoring public access supports making public as 2 much information as possible while still preserving 3 confidentiality of protectable information. See, e.g., Nixon 4 v. Warner Communications, Inc., 435 U.S. 589, 597-98 (1978)." 5 And my law clerk has just handed me my Borders 6 decision is at 462 B.R. 42. 7 MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, I think I'd have concur with Mr. Moak that it's -- to redact this would render it 8 9 meaningless. One would not be able to glean what the 10 benchmarks were by what would have to be redacted. THE COURT: Well, let me -- is it fair to say that the 11 12 amended Freddie Mac servicing transfer metrics establish seven 13 specific metrics that the debtor must satisfy. It sets forth what each metric is; it provides a "logic" for the established 14 15 metric; it sets a benchmark, either in a number or a 16 percentage; and then it sets forth a time frame within which 17 the debtor must comply with a metric. Is that a fair 18 statement? 19 MR. ROSENBAUM: That's a fair statement, Your Honor. 20 So tell me what happens if the debtor THE COURT: 21 fails to comply with any one metric? Do you get notice? Do 22 you get time to cure? What happens? 23 MR. ROSENBAUM: Based on the agreement which is part of our motion and order which we're asking Your Honor to 24 25 approve on a final basis today, Freddie Mac has the right to eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 57 1 remove all or some of the loans serviced in the Freddie Mac 2 pool, on notice --THE COURT: Without any further notice? 3 4 MR. ROSENBAUM: With notice, but it's -- there is not 5 an opportunity, as per the agreement in the interim order, for 6 the debtors to challenge that. 7 MR. MOAK: Your Honor, if I might? THE COURT: Go ahead. 8 9 MR. MOAK: I've consulted with Freddie Mac, and we are 10 prepared to offer to the Court a redacted version of the I don't know the best way -- maybe to try to hand it 11 metrics. 12 up at the end of the hearing and revisit this issue --13 THE COURT: Well, I don't need it today, but --14 MR. MOAK: Okay. So we're willing to do that. 15 THE COURT: See if you can work with -- let me ask you 16 this. Work with the debtors' counsel, the committee, and the 17 U.S. Trustee, all of whom have seen the specific. I recognize, 18 I think it would be difficult -- I can see where it would be 19 difficult to redact it in such a way as you're disclosing 20 meaningful information. 21 My concern is, you know, you set a bunch of metrics, 22 and when we get to the later motion, the consequences of 23 failing to comply with it can be quite serious. Okay. And the 24 issue for me -- and this where the transparency comes in -- are 25 creditors entitled to know what the risks that are being faced eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 58 as this case proceeds. 1 This is obviously potentially a 2 substantial risk. I don't question that the precise benchmarks that you 3 4 set, particularly if they're specific as to ResCap, are 5 confidential. They satisfy, under my Borders decision, or 6 Silicon Graphics, I wrote before that, would satisfy the 107(b) 7 standard for confidential information. That I'm not disputing. So we're going to keep this under seal, and I will see 8 9 what -- I'll give you a week to see if you can come to an 10 agreement on an acceptable redaction. I'm not ruling as to whether I would or would not seal it, as is. I think it would 11 12 be preferable if you can come up with a redacted form that 13 reasonably discloses the information that creditors ought to know. 14 Okay? 15 MR. MOAK: We'll do that, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: I appreciate that. Thank you very much. 17 And if you come up with an agreement, you'll submit 18 something and we won't have another hearing on it unless I 19 specifically ask for it. Okay? 20 MR. MOAK: That's good to hear, Your Honor. Thank 21 you. Thank you very much. 22 THE COURT: 23 MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, if I may, can we address item number 7 on the agenda? 24 25 THE COURT: You may as well, since we've been. eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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MR. ROSENBAUM: That's docket number 57. And, Your Honor, this is the debtors' motion to continue servicing government association loans in the ordinary course of business. The motion was approved on an interim basis pursuant to an order entered by Judge Peck on May 16th.

Your Honor, since the time of the initial hearing and subsequent to the filing of the motion, we've continued to work with all the major constituents to this that are affected by this relief, including Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Ginnie Mae, Ally, AFI, and of course the debtors, and tried to address constructively all of the concerns. There was a great deal of information flow with the committee. A large part of it, the past couple days, dealt with the metrics we just reviewed and modifying those metrics in a way that were acceptable to the committee.

I don't believe that any of the omni objections that were filed really are objections to the servicing motions and this particular motion. So at this time, it's a consensual motion. We've made some changes as requested to the initial order in the final form of -- form of final order, as requested by the committee and Ally Bank and AFI. And some of those affected or impacted what was in the interim order concerning rights granted to Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae. But through the process of meeting and cooperation, all the parties are satisfied with the form of the order that's been filed with

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 1 the Court. 2 THE COURT: So one of the objections related to 3 providing preferential termination rights to Freddie Mac. Have 4 you dealt with that? MR. ROSENBAUM: Well, we don't consider them 5 6 preferential. 7 THE COURT: Well, that was the argument. But what 8 did -- I'm not saying it is. But I just --9 MR. ROSENBAUM: We believe that there's a strong 10 argument that Freddie Mac has that right to begin with. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MR. ROSENBAUM: And we are asking, as part of this 13 bankruptcy, which in some respects is unprecedented what we're 14 trying to accomplish here, selling servicing rights as a going 15 concern, was very important, and we worked very hard for many 16 months to obtain the support of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae. 17 18 They expressed, understandably, the concerns of 19 working with the debtor. And these were part of the 20 concessions to obtain their support. We're hoping to continue 21 to have their support as we conclude this process through the 22 sale. They are going to have to make important decisions in 23 support of the sale at that time. And we felt this was a very fair compromise, and it addresses their concerns. 24 25 THE COURT: One of the objections seemed to be that eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 61 you had split the servicing motions into two or three parts, when really it all should be raised together. MR. ROSENBAUM: I believe the reservation of rights Your Honor is referring to is a reservation that the pooling and servicing agreements or the origination of loans and the servicing of loans, where they come up in agreements or agreements that are integrated or agreements that relate to one another should be considered one agreement, and that you cannot segregate and divide the origination of loans from the servicing of loans. Your Honor, that's clearly not our position. I believe that's an issue for another day. But those were rights reserved at the interim hearing and I believe is part of some of the reservation of rights. I don't take those as objections to these motions. THE COURT: Does anybody else wish to be heard with respect to the government association servicing motion? Mannal? MR. MANNAL: Your Honor, Doug Mannal, Kramer Levin, proposed counsel for the creditors' committee. Your Honor, the reason you have an amended exhibit under seal is because we discussed with the debtors and with Freddie Mac what we thought were more appropriate metrics. And

we worked with our financial advisor, Alex, to come up with what we thought was appropriate in the circumstances.

Clearly we would rather there be no metrics, but the eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 62 1 debtors, as they indicated, had negotiated pre-petition and --2 THE COURT: I'm sure it wasn't the debtors' choice to 3 arrive at those metrics. 4 MR. MANNAL: I don't think it was either. Honor, with that, and with other modifications to the proposed 5 6 order, including putting a cap on certain critical servicing 7 payments of 19.6 million dollars, and certain reporting requirements in connection with other payments and advances, 8 9 the committee has no objection. 10 THE COURT: Thank you. Anybody else? The U.S. -- Mr. 11 Masumoto, did you want to be heard? 12 MR. MASUMOTO: Your Honor, subject to the same request 13 previously, notice to the U.S. Trustee and review of the final 14 order, we have no objections. 15 THE COURT: All right. Anybody else want to be heard? 16 MR. AMINI: Very briefly, Your Honor. Bijan Amini on 17 behalf of National Association of Consumer Bankruptcy Attorneys 18 and a couple of the homeowners. 19 Our objections to 6, 7 and 8 are really to the 20 supplemental order, which is I think item 8. I just don't want 21 to waive that --22 THE COURT: Okay. 23 MR. AMINI: -- on this one. 24 THE COURT: All right. Anybody else wish to be heard? 25 Let me ask you, I wrote notes to myself relating to -eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 63 let me find it -- the nongovernment association servicing But I want to -- it may apply here as well. motions, I understand, permit ResCap to continue what you would refer to as business as usual, right? MR. ROSENBAUM: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: And one of those things that's business as usual is the right to sell loans --MR. ROSENBAUM: Real estate owned, Your Honor? THE COURT: I'm sorry? MR. ROSENBAUM: The real estate owned property or --THE COURT: Well, not -- real estate owned is after foreclosure's successful. So let's assume you've initiated foreclosure and -- let me see. With the government association loans, are those loans subject to the HAMP program? Somebody just clicked the light switch. Thanks again. MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, all of the loans are -the debtors' obligations under HAMP apply to all of their servicing. THE COURT: So here's --I don't believe -- the debtors have MR. ROSENBAUM: some loans they hold for sale and hold for investment. what we're seeking in that component of the motion was the authority to do that. I don't think there's any intention --THE COURT: Well, let me be --MR. ROSENBAUM: -- of doing that. eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. THE COURT: -- very specific. MR. ROSENBAUM: Sure.

THE COURT: Are you able to provide me with any statistics on the number of loans that ResCap has sold while the borrowers were in a HAMP trial period?

MR. ROSENBAUM: I don't have that. I think we would be able to provide that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Because, look, for two and a half years I had the Chapter 13 calendar. I don't any longer. But I was very active in creating the Southern District's Loss Mitigation Program and follow even since I've given up the 13 calendar that it still applies, loss mitigation applies in the other chapters as well.

But one of the -- let me say, there are parties-ininterest who allege that one of the abuses that has occurred in
the past, and I'm not making a judgment whether it is an abuse
or not, is when a borrower has been given a HAMP trial
modification that the loan gets sold and the buyer -- there may
be a month or two months into a trial period, have performed
perfectly, the loan gets sold and the buyer says, well, I don't
care, and you're forced to start all over, new documentation,
everything else.

And that's why I ask can you provide any statistics on the number of loans sold while the borrowers were in a HAMP trial period. I mean, you characterize this as a business as

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65 RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. usual, and the problem is that business as usual may not be That's what, in part, led to various settlements, good enough. and that's why I specifically want to know some information about that. Your Honor, may I have a moment? MR. ROSENBAUM: THE COURT: Yes, you can. MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, we conferred with one of the debtors' officers, and they don't sell loans that are part of the HAMP trial process. THE COURT: Okay. Would you put that in the order? MR. ROSENBAUM: We can do that, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Because that is -- again, I don't recall those instances occurring where ResCap or one of its affiliates was involved, but this was more than an occasional problem that occurs with respect to loan modifications. drives borrowers nuts; it drives debtors in Chapter 13 nuts when they perform -- they think they're performing well for an extended period of time, and lo and behold, the loan gets sold and they're back at square one. So put in the order words to the effect that you will not be selling loans that are in a HAMP trial modification. MR. ROSENBAUM: We will do that, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Anybody else wish to be heard? Okay, then the motion -- let me just make sure my other questions are -- anybody on the phone want to be heard on eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 66 1 this? 2 All right. The motion is granted. 3 MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, since you addressed your 4 concerns with the non --MS. NORA: Your Honor? 5 6 THE COURT: Yes. 7 MS. NORA: This is Wendy Alison Nora. I don't think 8 you were able to hear me. 9 I couldn't hear you. Go ahead. THE COURT: Do you 10 want to be heard? Go ahead. MS. NORA: Yes, on 6, 7, and 8, Your Honor, the 11 concerns that I am trying to represent here are that the 12 13 homeowners that are in foreclosure, facing eviction, facing foreclosures by advertisement, judicial states by action, that 14 15 there are forged documents being used by ResCap and its 16 affiliates in order to take these properties. 17 And that's why I have appeared here to get the Court's 18 supervision over more than just whether or not a HAMP loan is 19 sold in the process, but whether or not these foreclosures have 20 any legality at the core. And without the filing of the 21 Schedules and Statements of Financial Affairs as to what they 22 claim to own by having taken properties in this manner, the 23 actions in which they are proceeding, which would appear on the Statement of Financial Affairs, by the continuing claims that 24 25 they own loans when they are mere servicers. For the sake of eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

the people who are suffering from the foreclosure holocaust, I had just hoped that the Court would give us time to approach the Court to use its equitable powers to supervise something that we believe is an absolute scandal. And it has not just been settled, as asserted by the debtors; they are under sanctions to stop the very actions I've just described to this Court, and they are continuing to take homes, to appeal on the basis of forged documents, to defend themselves on the basis of these documents, and it's a very serious matter, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Do you want to respond? I'm not sure -- what is the -- in the debtors' view, does this have a bearing on this specific motion, number -- the Government Association servicing motion?

MR. ROSENBAUM: I don't believe it has much bearing on either motion. I would add, though, that as part of both the Government Association motion and the non-Government Association, we are very clear that we are committed to continue to comply with the consent order and the DOJ/AG settlement. We are basically requiring, as part of the orders, that we've been directed to do so and we have every intention to do so.

In connection with the supplemental motion we haven't heard yet, we've gone to great lengths to give borrowers, both in foreclosure actions in judicial and nonjudicial states --

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 68 THE COURT: Let's hold -- because I do have some issues with the supplemental motion, so we'll hold that. just focus on the two, the Governmental and non-Governmental Association servicing motions. MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, what we heard was clearly not evidence; it's argument. These are arguments that are made in litigation around the country. We defend that litigation. As part of the servicing, we are conducting foreclosures and participating in bankruptcies. And it's our intention in this bankruptcy case -- and not to go too far afield to the supplemental, but I believe that that goes to the -- what I heard was the core of the objection, that this is unfair treatment. And we fully intend to have proper --THE COURT: You don't question that using forged documents in connection with foreclosure is unfair treatment? MR. ROSENBAUM: No, Your Honor, I don't. And that's -- but all we heard was an allegation, but --THE COURT: Well, you say an allegation, but there are enough reported decisions that specifically deal with this issue that -- they may not involve ResCap. I've written some opinions myself that have dealt with robo-signing of affidavits in connection with foreclosure. So I think you're straying if you're going to say

these are just allegations. They're much more than allegations. They're taken very seriously. But I'm not sure eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 69 what bearing it has on either the Governmental Association or the non-Governmental Association servicing motion. It may well have a bearing on the supplemental servicing motion. MR. ROSENBAUM: I don't believe it was, Your Honor. Ι was trying to address the concern that was raised. THE COURT: Anybody else wish to be heard? Okay. Heard with respect to either the Governmental or the non-Governmental servicing motions. We'll take them both together. All right. Both of those motions are granted. The Nora objection is overruled. The concerns that Ms. Nora raises are very real concerns. I don't think they have a bearing specifically on either of those two motions, and for that reason I'm overruling the objection. Okay, next? MR. ROSENBAUM: Thank you, Your Honor. Just bear with me one second. THE COURT: Sure. MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, this brings us to the last matter on this morning's agenda. This is docket number 181, and this was number 8 on the agenda, and it's the debtors' request for a supplemental order, primarily relating to servicing. Your Honor, in support of this motion, we've filed a declaration of Sowite Bagrijian, the declaration of Joseph A. Pensabene and the supplemental declaration of James Whitlinger. eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

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Your Honor, we received one limited objection to this motion, which I'm happy to address. This motion really arose out of events which took place literally immediately upon the filing, and the genesis of this motion is really an effort to address issues relating to servicing of loans in the ordinary course, and really is a supplement to the servicing relief Your Honor just granted. We're trying to address ordinary course operations when it comes to loss mitigation, settlements, foreclosures, and bankruptcies.

And we work very hard, again, with different constituencies. The debtors have a substantial expertise in in-house counsel of managing both foreclosures and bankruptcies. They did also hear from literally hundreds of external counsel they manage, as well as defense counsel. And we worked very hard to come up with procedures and processes that'll govern foreclosures in all fifty states, in bankruptcies in all fifty states, literally thousands, to come up with a process that one would allow the debtors to continue to meet their servicing obligation when it comes to foreclosing on loans, engaging in loss mitigation, and protecting their rights as servicer as well as owner in bankruptcies.

The objective was to have appropriate relief in foreclosure actions that would allow borrowers to defend themselves fully to the foreclosure and raise any claims or objections and counter-claims that were necessary in order to

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 71 1 defend the action. Where we've drawn the line, in terms of modifying the 2 3 relief from the stay, is to maintain the stay with claims and 4 counter-claims that clearly and only seek monetary relief. And 5 we believe that --6 THE COURT: Let me ask you some specific questions. 7 MR. ROSENBAUM: Sure. So if a borrower, in a state foreclosure 8 THE COURT: 9 action or in a bankruptcy proceeding, files a TILA or a RESPA 10 claim on a loan that the debtors are seeking to foreclose, does the relief under this motion permit the debtor to press the 11 12 TILA or RESPA claims? 13 MR. ROSENBAUM: They would have the opportunity to 14 press the TILA or RESPA if it was a defense to the foreclosure. 15 My understanding is that, for the most part, those are not 16 defenses to foreclosures, but it may be state-specific as to 17 how they're applied. 18 THE COURT: So what kind of claims is it that you're 19 permitting them to assert? 20 MR. ROSENBAUM: In foreclosures, Your Honor? 21 THE COURT: Yes. 22 MR. ROSENBAUM: They can --23 THE COURT: What about robo-signed documents where 24 they --25 MR. ROSENBAUM: If that's -eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 72 1 THE COURT: -- claim --If that's a defense to the -- that 2 MR. ROSENBAUM: 3 would -- we would permit that, Your Honor. That would be a 4 defense to the foreclosure. If it's clearly seeking monetary 5 relief, the foreclosure's done, or it's not -- they're not 6 seeking to defend the foreclosure but they're just seeking 7 monetary --So if they assert a TILA claim, they 8 THE COURT: 9 assert that the note is not enforceable because you violated 10 the Truth In Lending Act and therefore you can't successfully foreclose on the property. That's a permissible defense. 11 12 MR. ROSENBAUM: Yes, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: What would the automatic stay continue to 14 bar if I grant this relief? 15 MR. ROSENBAUM: The automatic stay would continue to 16 bar claims that are solely for monetary relief, both in 17 foreclosure actions and bankruptcy. The automatic stay would 18 continue to bar any collective action or class action or 19 asserted class action. And literally, Your Honor, that is 20 about the limit. It would also continue to apply to set-offs. 21 There's not a --22 THE COURT: What if the --23 MR. ROSENBAUM: -- waiver of the set --THE COURT: What if the TILA claim is asserted as a 24

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set-off to a foreclosure action? And it may be state law

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specific as to what defenses are permitted to be asserted, but if someone claims that there's been a TILA or a RESPA violation relating to the very specific loan that you're seeking to foreclose on --

MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, if it's a defense to the foreclosure, the way we structured this -- and again, we believe it's fair to both sides -- they're allowed to proceed with that. They're allowed to proceed to a judgment. They wouldn't have the ability to set that off against any claims that the debtors may have. We believe that, as with all other creditors, they should be similarly treated, and if they want to assert set-off rights, you need to come to this Court.

We're trying to strike a balance between every other creditor we have and the creditors or alleged creditors in these actions.

THE COURT: Well, do you get a judgment -- I guess it may be state-specific, but if it's a recourse loan and you foreclose and there's a deficiency, do you get a deficiency judgment against the borrower? You know, what about where they claim, but I've got this TILA claim or RESPA claim that exceeds that amount. Why aren't they entitled to --

MR. ROSENBAUM: Well, Your Honor, my understanding is that, as a matter of practice, we're not pursuing those claims, but to the extent we are, that would be, just under principles of automatic stay, generally. I don't think that's a category

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addressed in our order. It's something we could address.

THE COURT: But I think --

MR. ROSENBAUM: But we don't have the --

THE COURT: Part of the objections is the uncertainty that's created, that lawyers don't know what it is they're permitted to do in defending a foreclosure action in any state. Okay. And it's the uncertainty, and I sympathize with them about it. If these questions about well, if it's a state that if you have a recourse loan and, as in most foreclosures, there's a deficiency, you get a judgment. Can you enforce it? Do they get to assert and set off a claim for TILA, RESPA, state law fraud, you name it? Why is that you get a judgment and you say oh, but you can't set off your claim against it?

You only want to try it once. If a state court's going to try it and if it's going to result in a judgment against a borrower, and their lawyer is saying but you're keeping one or both hands tied behind my back because it's going to result in a monetary judgment against my client, my response to it is this very same loan has violated state law, it has violated federal law. Why aren't they entitled to set off if you're going to get a judgment, as opposed -- just a foreclosure judgment allowing you to foreclose on the property?

MR. ROSENBAUM: Well, Your Honor, we have some concern with waiving a fundamental bankruptcy right nationwide. We clearly have no -- and we wouldn't be prosecuting any action as

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL. LLC. ET AL. 75 plaintiff, including deficiency actions. Again, I don't believe it's the policy to do so. However, if we were to pursue those actions then clearly the defendant would be able to bring any claim they have in a defense. And that, I think, should be part -- the concern we have --THE COURT: How do you separate set-off from that? MR. ROSENBAUM: But the concern we have, Your Honor, is we have to be cognizant and conscious of our claims resolution process and where that's going to take place. we've looked at these issues, and we see that as very unwieldy, unworkable, and will have courts, state courts, federal courts, bankruptcy courts literally 6 -- we have 60,000 bankruptcies pending, 50 --THE COURT: Look, I'm not going to -- let me make it clear before anybody else gets up here. I'm not going to leave it to judges, bankruptcy judges or state court judges to decide whether the stay ought to be reinstated or not. I mean, that's all -- to the extent there's a stay, the only person who's going to lift the stay is me. Thank you, Your Honor. We have looked MR. ROSENBAUM: and considered these issues and the precise issues Your Honor is raising. And the concern that the debtors have is we need to maintain control over the claims resolution process. THE COURT: My biggest problem is an issue of clarity. Is it clear what a borrower, whose home is being foreclosed or

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 76 against whom an eviction proceeding is being brought, can and can't do. Are they going to run the risk of contempt if their lawyer takes an action in state court? Have you tried to confer -- I know you did with the committee and U.S. Trustee, but have you met with NACBA, for I'm not saying they have standing here or don't have standing here. MR. ROSENBAUM: We --THE COURT: But have you attempted to --MR. ROSENBAUM: We did not --THE COURT: -- resolve this issue --MR. ROSENBAUM: We actually did not meet with NACBA, but we have -- we did meet with the Association or had discussions and communication with -- the name will escape me. Your Honor's probably more familiar, but the Association of Chapter 13 Trustees. And they were --They're not usually the ones bringing THE COURT: these claims. But they were -- they --MR. ROSENBAUM: THE COURT: I mean, they stand -- my experience where the Chapter 13 Trustee stood by and watched the fight go on. MR. ROSENBAUM: Well, to finish my thought, they were satisfied with the relief. THE COURT: Well, that doesn't --The other -- but the constituency we MR. ROSENBAUM: eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

We do believe it's clear.

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did discuss with and deal with were the debtors' in-house

counsel that managed this litigation, and their communication

with external counsel, and what external counsel was hearing

from defense counsel and that we were hearing from defense

counsel. So this was an iterative process to get where we are.

I don't believe it's possible to have an order that's going to address every single counter-claim or claim that a party could bring in a foreclosure action. It will not be our intent to waive the automatic stay and threaten contempt. We will educate our external counsel, through our in-house counsel, that we have to work with borrowers in these actions.

If it's our position that it's a stay violation or that it's subject to the automatic stay and is not covered by the order, their recourse is to come to this Court, like any other creditor, and get relief. But we feel that we've gone quite far in -- and again, I believe unprecedented in coming up with a solution that protects the debtors, recognizes the protection of the automatic stay to where it's applicable, concern for the claims resolution process that we're going to have to deal with in this case, but afford the fundamental rights to both borrowers in foreclosures and bankruptcies. I don't know if we can go any farther than not have the stay at all. And I don't think that's appropriate and I don't think that's warranted.

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 78 THE COURT: And I agree with that. Let me ask you a couple of other questions. Does the automatic stay bar actions for damages based on post-petition conduct by the debtor? MR. ROSENBAUM: No, it doesn't, Your Honor. THE COURT: Let me ask you specifically, the main plaintiffs, who the matter is pending before the main Supreme Court, I couldn't tell, have you been able to resolve that issue? MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, we spoke to counsel and that was agreed that was simply a motion for relief from the stay. And --THE COURT: Well, come on, you're asking me to modify the stay. And the statute clearly -- I can do it on condition. I don't want to have to do this twice. I mean, can't you resolve this issue about the main --MR. ROSENBAUM: May I -- just may I --THE COURT: There's a matter pending in the main Supreme Court. MR. ROSENBAUM: I understand, Your Honor. THE COURT: It's fully briefed. It's awaiting decision. Have you tried to resolve this issue? Now don't tell me that they have -- because they have filed a motion to lift the stay now with respect to that. I'm happy to address that, Your Honor, MR. ROSENBAUM: if -eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 79 1 THE COURT: Go ahead. 2 MR. ROSENBAUM: -- you give me a chance. Not an 3 excuse, but a lot of people in this room are very busy, and 4 we're very busy getting to this date. 5 THE COURT: I am, too. 6 And --MR. ROSENBAUM: 7 THE COURT: And I read all these papers. I understand that, Your Honor. 8 MR. ROSENBAUM: 9 THE COURT: And I'm trying to resolve it now so that I 10 don't have to do it again. MR. ROSENBAUM: Just give me a chance. What we told 11 counsel for the main plaintiffs is we'd appreciate it, we 12 13 believe it's an automatic stay motion, have it on for the July 14 10th hearing, which was, I think --15 THE COURT: Not July 10th; the 18th is the next 16 hearing. 17 MR. ROSENBAUM: -- July 18th. After today --18 literally after today, this week we will look at the issue and 19 address it because it's not just the main plaintiffs, Your 20 There's litigation throughout the country. Honor. There's a 21 couple of appeals at the Fourth Circuit that are held up. 22 position is that those courts -- at this point these are 23 substantive decisions that have been briefed but they don't 24 have the opportunity to issue them if -- and we had to take 25 that position. If Your Honor's saying let's be clear, if eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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anything's been fully brief and pending, issue the decision --

THE COURT: I'm not saying that. The only thing I've read about so far is the main action.

MR. ROSENBAUM: But the reason that we're hesitating on the main action and we need to think about it carefully is it's not just the main action. And if we need -- if we feel after reviewing the main action there's other things, I'm sure, percolating through the circuits -- I think the Fourth Circuit decision, I think it was the Gilbert case is apparently a minority view in one of the circuits.

We need to be careful and look at this in the context of our bankruptcy as to where we're applying the automatic stay and where we're not. And to lift the automatic stay to allow a circuit court to issue its opinion, reversing the lower court, that puts us back into the -- ideally it would put us back into the trial. If that's -- again, we're waiving the protection of the automatic stay.

THE COURT: Look, I don't -- at some point those issues are going to get resolved. I don't -- and they're not going to get resolved by me, okay? If a matter has been fully litigated, if it's on appeal and it's awaiting decision by an appellate court, you're not really thinking you're going to get me to say nope, I'm not going to allow the main Supreme Court to decide the issue, I'm going to decide. That isn't going to happen --

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 81 1 MR. ROSENBAUM: I understand that, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: -- and I think you know that. Okay. And 3 where it isn't a question of -- particularly in the main, it's 4 not a question of a judgment having been entered and it 5 isn't -- and even there, I mean, oftentimes bankruptcy judges 6 lift the stay to permit state court litigation to go forward 7 for everything other than execution of the judgment, and that isn't even -- it isn't even that far. 8 9 Okay, let me hear from other counsel with respect 10 to --11 MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, can I --12 THE COURT: You want to -- go ahead. MR. ROSENBAUM: Can I just -- the final point? 13 14 THE COURT: Go ahead. 15 MR. ROSENBAUM: Because really we are having these 16 discussions internally with our counsel, external counsel that 17 are handling those matters. And we have other concerns here 18 about -- we have obligations under our DIP loan, we have 19 obligations under our asset purchase agreement about where we 20 consensually lift the stay for matters that affect servicing 21 that have nationwide consequences for other mortgage loan 22 servicers. So it's a larger issue in the context of these cases. 23 24 What we have been discussing, and decisions haven't been made 25 yet, if it makes sense -- for example this Fourth Circuit eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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litigation --

THE COURT: I don't know what the Fourth Circuit held, but --

MR. ROSENBAUM: I won't belabor the details, Your Honor. The point is if there's litigation out there, we're not looking to come in and have fights about stay relief such as the main. If it makes sense to go forward and let that court rule and the other side is amenable to stipulated relief from the stay that's going to allow these courts to issue those decisions, that's probably going to be acceptable to us. As you said, Your Honor, you're not going to rule; they have to make -- these courts have to rule. And in some instances they may rule anyway because there's other -- they're consolidated actions.

But the issue is are those plaintiffs or defendants in those actions then going to be satisfied with just stipulated stay relief or do they want, depending on the result of the appeal, to come back into court and start litigating these things, in which case we're losing the protection of the automatic stay. So we're trying to be systematic and careful of how we review these things.

THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from other counsel, first in the courtroom.

MR. AMINI: Thank you, Your Honor. Bijan Amini on behalf of NACBA as well as one of -- the counsel in North

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. Carolina as well as two homeowners, William and Crystal Johnson. I think Your Honor is sensitive to -- there are two issues; there's a substantive issue an then there's a procedural issue. And I heard Your Honor's questions about the procedural issues. This order -- the debtor wants to remain a debtor-inpossession and operate in the ordinary course as a debtor-inpossession but he doesn't want to --THE COURT: Well, look the debtor doesn't have to agree to lift the automatic stay, and if they don't, I mean, people can make motions to lift the automatic stay and I'll rule upon them as they occur. This case has already been unusual. The debtor has taken a lot of steps, it seems to me, to try and continue business as usual, to give up the protection of the automatic stay in certain defined areas. It seems to me that they've done a pretty good job in defining what they're proposing to do. The issue I'm really focusing on is -- some of it raised in your objection and in others, and some based on my own experience in other cases is does it appropriately deal with the kinds of issues that come up. MR. AMINI: Well, you have --THE COURT: Are lawyers out in the field, have their eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 84 hands tied behind their back because they don't know what they can do, what they can't do? MR. AMINI: Well, according to the debtors' papers there are 51,000 of these cases in the bankruptcy courts pending as we speak. And --THE COURT: And the one thing I assure you is the 300 and some odd bankruptcy judges around the country are not going to get to decide whether the automatic stay in this case applies or doesn't. Only I am going to do that. MR. AMINI: I understand that, but the order that --Because you asked just the opposite. THE COURT: MR. AMINI: I understand that, and I came with perhaps a modified proposal to present to Your Honor on that issue, understanding the concern that would arise because of that. But even before we get to that issue, the order that you're entering now is an order -- and I could go through it with you, and in fact I'd be happy to go through it with you, but it's subject to many different interpretations. By way of just a simple example, you asked debtors' counsel post-petition actions, are they subject to the automatic stay? Answer: no. The order, as written, cannot bring, under any circumstances any action -- and they raise it as direct claim, counter-claim, motion, adversary proceeding; I don't know how they got that category of four things; I assume

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in all our bankruptcy courts and state courts there are other

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL. LLC. ET AL. 85 procedures too, but I guess we're precluded from using those -but in any event, for monetary relief of any kind or any nature against the debtor. Debtor includes debtor-in-possession, by definition. So if the debtor-in-possession goes to one of these courts, violates Rule 3000.21. A state court rule on fee assessments and when you have to tell the individual consumers how much you're charging them in fees and how much time you have for notice, and then if you charge them the fees anyway you're entitled to attorney's fees. Absolutely not. prohibited. These guys are getting -- at this point the debtor would get a special deal which no other service provider has that says I get to drive the truck --THE COURT: To the contrary, because any other service provider the automatic stay simply applies. Good luck, you know? MR. AMINI: The other service providers are not in bankruptcy. I'm talking about a non -- but anyway, basically the debtor is saying I'm going to drive my trucks on the road and if you catch me speeding, tough, you can't give me a ticket. THE COURT: That's not a fair argument. But it is -- it is --MR. AMINI: THE COURT: It's not a fair argument. MR. AMINI: It is with respect to, for example -eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

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THE COURT: Well, bankruptcy has an automatic stay and it applies. The question is the debtor has asked to lift it in certain respects. You think it should go further.

MR. AMINI: Well, we made a proposal to them. a simple proposal, one that would require less parsing through the order to try to fig -- Your Honor raised an interesting I mean, Your Honor understands how these work. aggressive lawyer in Montana somewhere, pushing the case for his client, comes up with some claim that he thinks might work as a set-off to this. You know, they're going to get a call from the other side, you're in violation of the automatic stay, I'm going to haul you before Judge Glenn in New York City and you're going to be in a lot of trouble sitting out here in Montana doing this. I mean, this guy's getting paid what, 500 dollars to try to defend a family from losing their home and now he's got to sit around and think, okay, I have all the stuff that I know about here in Montana but I also have to sit down, read this order and try to understand am I limited, for example to the six different types of defenses I can raise -methods of defending this claim that I can raise here.

I mean, it seems to me a much more simple of version of this is, you know, you want to continue being a mortgage service provider, you can go forward, subject to all of the same rules, with the exception that, as Your Honor said, you can't enforce a money judgment against them at this point. No

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court can. That's the automatic stay.

To the extent that the debtor feels that some attorney is getting beyond the bounds of what has been agreed to, shouldn't it be the obligation, if they want to continue business as usual, to come to you and ask for a stay in that particular instance and perhaps give the consumer and their counsel an opportunity to be heard remotely rather than calling 51,000 -- I doubt we'll have problems with 51,000, but if you think about it, just a two percent problem rate will give you 1,000 cases in this court of people having to come from around the country to argue about their specific individual cases.

And what are we telling the judges? How are they going to determine whether the people that filed them are violating your order or not? They're going to have to interpret your order as well.

And I could -- as I say, if you go through -paragraph 12 of the order is the one that we find problematic.

And if you go through it, just 12(a) defines the types of
things people can do --

THE COURT: Okay. Any other points you have?
Anybody else want to be heard?

Does anybody on the phone want to be heard?

MS. NORA: Your Honor, Wendy Alison Nora. I essentially concur with NACBA --

THE COURT: Anybody else want to be --

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 88 MR. AMINI: -- and I did -- I appreciated the Court pointing out RESPA and TILA, but there's also but there's also Fair Debt Collections Practices Act; these are offsets, actual treatises available. What will happen is that with this stay being parsed the way that it is, the homeowners are going to have more difficulty getting lawyers, and lawyers are going to have more difficulty pursuing their clients' defenses. MR. AMINI: May I add one thing only, Your Honor? THE COURT: Very quickly. MR. AMINI: We were very happy -- we were very prepared to sit down. I mean, there's been a lot -- there's the time pressures --THE COURT: That I don't want to hear about because I'm going to -- that's one thing you're going to get. ruling on the motion today. MR. AMINI: Prepared to sit with them. THE COURT: I'm going to direct that there be further discussion. Anybody else wish to be heard with respect to the supplemental servicing motion? All right. MR. ROSENBAUM: May I just respond --THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Eckstein. MR. ROSENBAUM: -- briefly? eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

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THE COURT: Mr. Eckstein.

MR. ECKSTEIN: Sorry. Your Honor, I just wanted to raise one item that was really separate from what was being discussed. And with respect to what's being discussed, the committee would also be certainly available and amenable to participate in any discussions with respect to the precise scope of the stay. We think it's an important issue and we think it does deserve careful attention and we endorse the notion of continuing beyond today to come up with a proper solution.

One item that I wanted to refer to Your Honor, which was separate from the issue of modification of the stay, there was a provision in this motion dealing with the ongoing performance by the debtor of its obligations under various agreements with the trusts. And we have agreed with the debtor that that issue will be reserved for further consideration on July 10th, and the committee reserves its right to file a supplemental pleading with respect to the issues raised in that aspect of the motion in the proposed order.

THE COURT: What's your view about how quickly this supplemental servicing motion needs to get resolved?

MR. ECKSTEIN: Your Honor, we believe that this could be dealt with on July 10th.

MR. ROSENBAUM: Your Honor, may I be heard?

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. ROSENBAUM: Just two points on the objection.

One, there's clearly no intent or desire on the part of the debtors to start waving the threat of contempt against any borrower when it comes to -- in a bankruptcy or foreclosure or in any other action -- when it comes to try to figure out what their rights are. That's simply just not well taken.

Secondly, I think there also has to be some concern here that we're now broadcasting to the debtors of the world and parties in foreclosure that now you can -- you're reinvigorated to bring --

THE COURT: If you think that plaintiffs' lawyers around the country haven't painted a big target on your back, you're mistaken. Okay? That's the reality of it.

MR. ROSENBAUM: Granted, Your Honor. This is why we have, also, some concerns with the formulation that NACBA is raising, which is no stay relief whatsoever.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me make clear. The NACBA proposal isn't going to fly with the Court. My concern is this. I think that the debtor, and to the extent the committee was involved or the U.S. -- I don't know whether the U.S. Trustee's been involved in this issue or not. I mean, I think in large measure what you've proposed is acceptable. The problem I have is when I started thinking it through, from my own experience about the kinds of claims that I've seen asserted by borrowers, it left question marks in my mind as to

what a lawyer could do and what he can't do. Yes, a lawyer can always come here and ask to have the stay lifted to proceed. I think you've largely tried to limit the instances where that has to occur, and I commend you for that. I think that it may be 100 percent of what you've done will ultimately be acceptable to the Court, and it may be that only ninety percent of it will be. But what I want, we're going to -- can this matter -- will it wait till July 10th?

MR. ROSENBAUM: Well, Your Honor, may I just address what the other issue was with the committee? Based on the other components of this motion, not really specifically the relief for the foreclosures and bankruptcies but the settlement parameters, the committee requested that as to the committee this be an interim order and Your Honor would hear it on a final basis on the 10th. It is very, very important that at least this ninety percent relief be communicated really yesterday, but today, because we've been telling counsel that have these questions, not guaranteeing them that Your Honor's entering this order, but this was teed up for today and we would try to get clarity in bankruptcies. And there is some confusion in nonforeclosures --

THE COURT: Let me just stop you because I thought that the settlement portion of this motion -- and I haven't heard any arguments -- any objections specifically to that, seemed to me to be well taken. So I have no problem -- and I

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 92 do want to see whether there are specific objections to the settlement component. I frankly, would think that plaintiffs largely would be very happy to have that in place, to know that they could go ahead and try and resolve these issues. no problem about trying to carve out that piece of it and entering an order promptly with respect to that. Are there other remarks? And I'll ask whether there are others to be heard specifically on that. That wasn't the part, obviously, where I focused --MR. ROSENBAUM: No, no --THE COURT: -- my attention --MR. ROSENBAUM: I --THE COURT: -- because I didn't have -- I thought that that made a lot of sense. MR. ROSENBAUM: I was just trying to explain the situation. Our point is -- with respect to the relief we've been discussing is, if anything, we'd like to get that on an interim. If we're going to -- it seems --THE COURT: You're talking about the settlement procedure. MR. ROSENBAUM: -- that this will only get more expanded. THE COURT: The settlement procedure on an interim basis? MR. ROSENBAUM: No, the relief on the automatic stay, eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 93 at least on an interim basis, just because at this point it's hard for us to -- since we don't have the express provisions granting the relief in the bankruptcy cases, and really more to the point, in the nonjudicial foreclosures, there's -- things are slowing down, which isn't good for either side. THE COURT: Let me hear from other counsel about whether this should be entered on an interim -- the whole order should be entered on an interim basis, subject to being revisited on July 10th. Mr. Eckstein? MR. ECKSTEIN: Your Honor, the committee had made certain modifications with respect to caps that were built into the order, but with those modifications, we felt that it made sense for the order to be entered on that basis. THE COURT: All right. MR. ECKSTEIN: And we thought that the relief on an interim basis was appropriate and useful and that we could deal with it on a final basis in July. THE COURT: Let me hear from NACBA's counsel. It's --MR. AMINI: THE COURT: I mean, I think we ought to try and keep the trains moving. I don't have a problem with that. But in MR. AMINI: simple terms -- and I'll work quickly with them and get back to you even faster than July 10th or 18th. I have lost track of eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL. LLC. ET AL. 94 which day it is that we're supposed to come back here. doesn't change the infirmities and the concerns you have and that we have with respect to it --THE COURT: Well, it does to this extent: I think in the vast majority of cases the answers are going to be clear to lawyers out in the field who are representing borrowers. where it's not clear, that's where a final hearing -- which I think will be on July 10th; the June 18th hearing is just too full, I can't put anything else on for that. And we're going to want to talk about whether anything gets moved off of that. But -- so the issue is whether you can -- whether everybody can live with this order on an interim basis. I'm making it clear. There's no -- it's without prejudice to anybody's rights. I'll tell you right now, though, I think that -- I thought that ninety percent of what's in there I had no problem with, on an interim or a final basis. It was at the margins where I thought that there was uncertainty that might get resolved if people actually sat down at the table and tried to do it. MR. AMINI: At least to the extent that you're going to enter this order, and it appears that you are on --THE COURT: No. Don't assume that yet. MR. AMINI: -- on an interim basis till July 10th --THE COURT: July 10th. -- I would ask that at least there be some MR. AMINI: protection for the attorneys who are seeking to -eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 95 1 THE COURT: Pay your money, take your chances. Ι 2 can't --3 MR. AMINI: Yeah. Yeah. THE COURT: The order is the order. People have to 4 5 read the order and judge whether they think they're safe in 6 taking whatever action they can, or if they're going to come back with a motion to lift the stay. But I think if people 7 8 have waited this long, they can wait till July 10th. 9 MR. AMINI: Well, then I think from that perspective 10 the infirmities are what they are. THE COURT: Okay. 11 12 MR. AMINI: And we would object to entering it until 13 such time as it's been resolved. Thank you. 14 THE COURT: All right. Anybody else want to be heard? 15 Why do you need more than the settlement portion of 16 this order now? 17 MR. ROSENBAUM: So we can communicate -- the position as set forth in this motion is this is critical relief to 18 19 foreclosures and bankruptcies nationwide. The prior relief 20 clearly did not go far enough, and that's a big problem. 21 very big problem. And it is slowing down -- in some cases, 22 cases probably aren't progressing really because of our concern 23 that we don't really -- the debtors don't have the authority to 24 continue these actions and are actually -- would be dragging 25 defense counsel into situations that would be unfair. eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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So there's a reluctance on our external counsel to do what they are supposed to be doing as part of our servicing obligations. So I would say that the ninety percent for a short period, because we can commit to work with whoever's interested in this, to come up with more clarity between now and July 10th, but I think it's only going to get more expansive. And the relief we have, I think, will go a very long way to satisfying defense counsel as well as our external counsel of what the parameters are and allow these actions to go forward.

We can report to them or include as part of this order, that comfort -- that it's an interim order; there may be more clarity in a July 10th order. And during that interval we have no intention and will not seek sanctions against any party. We reserve our rights in those actions that we felt it necessary, but we wouldn't take any type of action prior --

THE COURT: You may get real mad, but you won't seek sanctions yet.

MR. ROSENBAUM: That's right. Not until the 10th.

THE COURT: Mr. Masumoto, does the U.S. Trustee have a position on this?

MR. MASUMOTO: We do not, Your Honor, at this time.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to approve the order on an interim basis with all parties reserving all rights. I direct that debtors' counsel, creditors' committee counsel --

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 97 and I really would ask the U.S. Trustee to participate on this. I think you've got considerable experience that deals with foreclosure crisis. And obviously NACBA's counsel and other counsel who want to do that. I want any additional filings relating to this by 5 p.m. Friday, June 29th. I don't want anybody spending Fourth of July holiday dealing with this, so let's get it done before then. And it may be at the end of the day that this order is going to be entered on a final basis; I'll decide that. So no one should assume from my comments that I'm not prepared to enter this order on a final basis. I thought that there are -it could use some clarity in some areas, but it may not be the clarity that NACBA wants because I will agree with at the end of the day. MR. ROSENBAUM: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. All right, is that it for our agenda? MR. NASHELSKY: Yes, Your Honor. That's everything for the agenda for the 12th. THE COURT: Okay. Now, let's just very briefly before I'm concerned about what's on the calendar for June 18th. Do you have a better handle at this point about which of the motions that are on the 18th are going to require evidentiary hearings? MR. NASHELSKY: I think, Your Honor, the sale eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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procedures -- clearly.

THE COURT: You know, on 360 Bankruptcy this morning
I'm sure I read what everybody else read. It sounds like
Berkshire Hathaway has come forward with a new offer for both
portions. I don't know whether the debtors intend to actively
negotiate with Berkshire Hathaway, whether you're going forward
with the sale procedure motion and stalking horse contracts in
the face of potentially higher bids. I'm sure the creditors'
committee is going to have something to say about it.

MR. NASHELSKY: Yeah. I think we're going to regroup after today, Your Honor, sit down and figure out next steps.

Obviously, we'll be talking to Berkshire and we'll be talking to our existing stalking horse bidders and the committee about what are the right steps for Monday.

MR. ECKSTEIN: If I may, Your Honor, just to add confusion. There was another bid by another entity; Lone Star also submitted a bid for one of the groups of assets. Just to make sure we have the full complement.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. NASHELSKY: Showing that our stalking horses did a very nice job on their asset purchase agreements, since everybody just signed up to them.

THE COURT: Everybody would like that breakup fee, too. No, except for Berkshire Hathaway, which is willing to take a lot less and no expense reimbursement.

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 99 1 MR. NASHELSKY: I think there are -- I think it is critical that we move forward on the financing motions. 2 don't think there is a lot on those. I think the issues are 3 4 pretty narrow. That's the --5 THE COURT: Where do you see the issues -- factual 6 issues in the financing motion? 7 MR. NASHELSKY: I'll let Mr. Goren, who's handling those motions, just respond. 8 9 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. GOREN: Todd Goren, 10 Morrison & Foerster on behalf of the debtors. I think the factual issues with respect to the 11 financing motions are fairly limited. I think the committee 12 13 has raised an issue with respect to the fees and with respect 14 to certain amendments that they believe are needed. I think 15 there will be some limited declarations that we'll probably put 16 in on those points. I don't know if the committee feels it 17 necessary to actually engage in a cross-examination of Mr. 18 Puntus, who they deposed earlier last week on those points. 19 I'm very hopeful that we'll be able to resolve or 20 substantially narrow the issues that the committee and other 21 parties have raised by Monday. But --22 THE COURT: So you think you're going to have one witness in a declaration? 23 24 MR. GOREN: Yeah. I think we would probably be able to limit ourselves to -- I mean, Mr. Whitlinger had some 25 eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 100 previous testimony; I don't think there's anything he said in his initial declaration that is really at issue. I think to the extent we had a witness it would be limited to Mr. Puntus. THE COURT: Mr. Eckstein? MR. ECKSTEIN: Your Honor, I'm trying to I'm being a little bit cautious, but I think I prognosticate. can say today that the DIP and cash collateral motion has a much higher likelihood of resolution or significant narrowing. We have made good progress already with respect to that motion, and I am guardedly optimistic that between now and Monday we actually could resolve the issues or limit it to very, very few open issues with respect to the DIP cash collateral. Our intention is to file a declaration by the committee's financial advisor in support of our objection. Ι don't know at this point that we'll need an evidentiary hearing beyond the two declarations that will be on the file. THE COURT: When are you going to be filing the declaration? MR. ECKSTEIN: That's being filed Wednesday, Your And so with respect to the DIP and cash collateral, to the extent there is going to be an evidentiary hearing, I would expect that it would be brief and narrow. And as I said, we may be able to avoid it. THE COURT: Are you going to take -- are you taking any depositions on it? eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

1	RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 101 MR. ECKSTEIN: We've taken the deposition already,					
2	Your Honor.					
3	THE COURT: Taken. Are they going to want to take a					
4	deposition of your financial advisor?					
5	MR. ECKSTEIN: We've made our FA available this					
6	Friday.					
7	THE COURT: Okay.					
8	MR. ECKSTEIN: With respect to the servicing motion, I					
9	would agree with Mr. Nashelsky; right now that is extremely					
10	fluid.					
11	THE COURT: I'm sorry, is what?					
12	MR. ECKSTEIN: That is extremely fluid. A lot of a					
13	lot of new material was filed at the end of the day yesterday.					
14	And neither the debtor nor the committee, I believe, had					
15	adequate opportunity to evaluate the implications and what					
16	people are going to do about it.					
17	THE COURT: Just tell me which motion?					
18	MR. ECKSTEIN: The sale procedures, Your Honor.					
19	THE COURT: The sale procedures.					
20	MR. ECKSTEIN: I'm sorry.					
21	THE COURT: Yeah. That's why I					
22	MR. ECKSTEIN: I said servicing, I misspoke. I					
23	misspoke, I'm sorry. The sale procedures.					
24	A lot of new information, as Your Honor has noted, was					
25	filed yesterday. And I think that's going to take some					
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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 102 discussion. I would expect that the committee and the debtor will be consulting; we'll have to obviously consult with our respective clients. And we probably could be in a position to give the Court an update by tomorrow or latest Thursday, I would think, on how that's proceeding. But I obviously would need to hear from the debtor on what their intentions are. THE COURT: Any other motions that are going to require an evidentiary hearing? MR. ECKSTEIN: I don't believe there are any other motions that we would expect an evidentiary hearing for next I know there's -- excuse me, Your Honor. If I may, Monday. just one second. THE COURT: Go ahead. MR. ECKSTEIN: Your Honor, there's still -- with respect to the origination motion and the Ally servicing motion there are still some significant information requests that are pending with the debtor, and we haven't yet gotten resolution on that. So I don't know where that will stand exactly, and we'll need to assess tomorrow or the next day exactly where that stands. So I don't know exactly where we'll be with respect to that motion. THE COURT: Refresh me whether -- is the time schedule relating to the sale? How is that linked to the DIP and cash collateral motion? MR. ECKSTEIN: Your Honor, the DIP -- I believe, and eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 103 the debtor obviously can speak to it. But I believe the debtor is anxious to have the DIP order entered. I don't recall what the outside date is, but I believe that they've given themselves a relatively tight timetable to get the order entered promptly.

The sale has separate deadlines in the Nationstar transaction to have a final order approved; I believe it's shortly after the 18th. I would imagine that that's going to be something that has to get discussed with Nationstar, in terms of whether or not there's any flexibility on the entry of that order, and that discussion hasn't taken place. And so one of the important questions is whether there's going to be any flexibility on the entry of a final order --

THE COURT: Well, let me --

MR. ECKSTEIN: -- with respect to the sale procedures.

THE COURT: And I had a full plate for today and on some other matters this week, so I haven't studied the DIP and sale motions for next week. I get very concerned, particularly if there are disputed factual issues on any of those, about timelines that have been built in, because this happened in other cases where DIP loans -- or I think that the time schedule was dictated by the debtor who wanted to do a sale very quickly and it wasn't necessarily lender-driven that those tight time schedules have been built in. I don't know whether that comment applies here or not.

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This is an important case. These are important issues. I want to make sure they're fully vetted -- and I know it's a moving target because there are different additional offers that are coming in. I don't want -- I want to make clear -- this isn't directed at you, Mr. Eckstein. I don't want artificial deadlines driving these very important decisions with huge economic impact on this case as a whole. That isn't an accusation or a charge against anybody; it's just an overall comment. I'll decide things when they need to get decided, but I'm concerned about the evidentiary hearing on Monday.

Let me make clear to everybody. For any matter that requires an evidentiary hearing on Monday, this Friday at noon is an absolute deadline for the parties to submit written declarations. If there are depositions and you're relying on deposition designations, the designations and counterdesignations. Exhibits pre-marked; they're the debtors' motions so the debtors use the numbers; the objectors use letters. Everything -- we don't have a reporter who marks things, so everything needs to be pre-marked. You need to get three copies of all exhibits delivered to chambers by Friday at noon. I want everything here if we're going forward with evidentiary hearings.

I understand you're probably going to wind up spending the weekend trying to resolve things, and I encourage you all

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RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 105 to do that. But when I take the bench for this hearing on the 18th, I expect to be prepared. Okay, I can't do that if I don't have papers. I know for today's hearing people asked for some deadlines to be moved and I tried to be accommodating about that, but I'm very protective of the Court's time to review materials. This is already much shorter than I like. MR. ECKSTEIN: Your Honor, I think -- at least, speaking from the committee's standpoint, I'm sure the debtor will speak -- that is understood. And it seems eminently reasonable in terms of --THE COURT: How many protagonists are there on the sale procedure and financing motions? MR. ECKSTEIN: Your Honor, I believe as a practical matter, the essential issues of the sale procedures are largely the subject of the committee's objection and the debtors' motion. THE COURT: Well, the U.S. Trustee's filed an objection, too. MR. ECKSTEIN: The U.S. Trustee has filed, and a pleading was filed yesterday also by the four trustees that raised an issue that is very important, but I think somewhat tangential to some of the basic elements of the sale There obviously are parties-in-interest who've now procedures. filed significant pleadings that essentially reflect alternative transactions or alternative proposals, so they're eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 106 1 important in that they've changed the landscape. But I think that the sale procedures is a very 2 important motion, but the debtor and the committee are 3 4 dialoging pretty actively about that. And I think we'll have 5 to make a judgment as to whether or not that does or does not 6 require evidence. I would think right now -- I agree with Mr. 7 Nashelsky. I would assume on that motion if it's not adjourned 8 that it's going to require evidence. 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 MR. ECKSTEIN: The other motion I just wanted to speak to, there is an examiner motion that is also on the calendar. 11 12 THE COURT: Oh, yes. I've been reading about that. 13 Yes. 14 MR. ECKSTEIN: And that seems to also be on the 15 calendar for the 18th. 16 THE COURT: It does. 17 MR. ECKSTEIN: And --18 THE COURT: How can I forget? 19 MR. ECKSTEIN: We are not assuming that there is an 20 evidentiary hearing on that. And I don't know whether Your 21 Honor intends to really hear that on the 18th. 22 THE COURT: I do. 23 MR. ECKSTEIN: But that is on, and that is contested. 24 THE COURT: Tell me what the -- I did sign the ex 25 parte order for the 2004 examination. I did it; I knew that eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250 operations@escribers.net | www.escribers.net

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 107 the examiner motion had been filed. I'll tell you my thinking when I signed that is if there's an examiner, the examiner is going to need all those documents. So we may as well just go forward with it, and let the committee set in motion getting the documents.

I'm not previewing the examiner motion other than to say if there is an examiner there aren't going to be two unlimited budgets; namely, the examiner and the committee. And I know that the committee in support of its 2004 and the order was worked out, we didn't have to have a hearing about it -- was intending a very broad investigation of pre-petition transactions. Those same arguments have been made in support of the examiner motion. I think when I hear the examiner motion on Monday I'm going to be very interested in hearing how duplication should be avoided, and therefore unnecessary expense and everything else. But I don't want to prejudge.

MR. ECKSTEIN: I know that Your Honor has a very full plate, and I have no doubt that Your Honor will ultimately have the opportunity to read both the committee's response and the debtors' response. I think Your Honor will find them to be very, very interesting and enlightening.

THE COURT: Yeah, I know the debtors' response. I know a little bit about it already, so.

MR. ECKSTEIN: And I trust Your Honor will read the committee's response as well.

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THE COURT: I will.

MR. ECKSTEIN: And I think Your Honor will note that -- I'm not aware that there was any pleading filed in support of the examiner motion, which is an interesting point as well, but nonetheless that'll be heard, I assume, by argument on the 18th.

THE COURT: It will. Let me just say that Monday's calendar has nothing but ResCap, and if necessary, plan to be here as late as necessary. Okay. I've got this -- it's just it's a very full week.

MR. NASHELSKY: We understand, Your Honor. We will do everything we can to limit the issues for Monday. As Mr. Eckstein said, we're in constant discussions on the cash collateral and DIP, which we hope to narrow if not resolve. Origination and subservicing we hope, again, to be able to resolve with information and discussions. Sale procedures, there's a lot going on, so I don't want to preview that at all because --

THE COURT: Does it really need to -- well, we'll see what happens on Monday.

MR. NASHELSKY: When I talk to my client, we have to decide what all this means and what we should be -- what you're doing. The examiner, we heard. So we understand, and we appreciate Your Honor being available. And we will do our best to limit the day's evidence as much as possible, and hopefully

RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 109 1 resolve a bunch of these before. 2 Your Honor appeared popular with the wheel, which 3 was --4 THE COURT: I'm sorry? 5 MR. NASHELSKY: Your Honor appeared popular with the 6 wheel, so it caused scheduling issues in terms of being very 7 busy. THE COURT: And the problem about -- I mean, we'll go 8 as late as necessary. But if you all, in the exercise of your 9 10 judgment, conclude that in light of the events regarding the sale motion, that it needs to be adjourned because of 11 12 continuing negotiations and that sort of thing, part of the 13 problem is, is that the following week I have a trial -- Monday 14 has got quite a full schedule, and then there's a trial 15 scheduled for the 26th, 27th and 28th, which I'm not -- I can't 16 adjourn. 17 MR. NASHELSKY: Your Honor, your chambers had made us aware of the limitation, which is why we have those things on 18 19 the 18th. And we understand the limits in your schedule, and 20 we will try to get everything that needs to be done, done. And 21 whatever can be resolved before, we will. 22 THE COURT: Yeah. You're on the calendar for July 23 10th, and there's nothing -- no other cases are scheduled on 24 that day, so. 25 MR. NASHELSKY: Okay. eScribers, LLC | (973) 406-2250

1	RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, ET AL. 110 THE COURT: You may want to consider if there's				
2	anything that needs to get moved up because of ongoing				
3	developments between now and Monday. If, for example, the sale				
4	hearing needs to be adjourned we ought to consider whether				
5	either by moving there are things for the 10th, but maybe				
6	they can be moved. I don't mind having hearings more often.				
7	You just hit a really				
8	MR. NASHELSKY: We understand.				
9	THE COURT: busy period, okay?				
10	MR. NASHELSKY: Yeah.				
11	THE COURT: Keep my chambers informed, okay?				
12	MR. NASHELSKY: We will, Your Honor.				
13	THE COURT: Thank you very much. We're adjourned.				
14	MR. NASHELSKY: Thank you, Your Honor.				
15	(Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 12:29 PM)				
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